The Bombay Gazette.

No 9.663—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy .... As. [illegible]

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 3½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

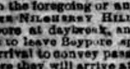
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

[illegible] INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 8th Nov., 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, [illegible] Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Passengers for the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on MONDAY, [illegible] 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... „ 335

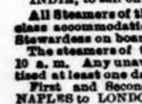
The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY. (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

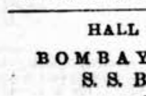
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November. This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

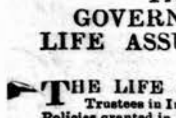
Passage Money to Genoa ....Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool .... „ 500

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P., CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 1[illegible]th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
13th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY-LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ....Rs. 6,30,500
Cash.............................. 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,

In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	10th Nov.
(s) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	O. Fraser	24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s) KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	[illegible]th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2032	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th October 18 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of neat and plain household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carriages, &c., at No. 36, Bellasis Road, near Baptist Church, opposite the Byculla Club.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Household furniture, &c., the property of S. Hingley, Esq., proceeding up-country, the same comprising blackwood carved circular and other tables, spring seated sofa, lined with damask, round, dining camp, writing and sofa tables, valuable pictures, easy, lounging, drawing and dining room chairs, book shelves, 2 and 1 light hanging argand lamps, side board, whatnots, teapoys, hat stand, step ladder chairs, hall carpets, neat and plain bedsteads complete with bedding and curtain, wardrobes, chest of drawers, double screen, dressing and wash-hand tables with fittings, sofas, wall brackets with shades, 20 day marble clock, table cover, table ornaments and vases, water filter, meat safe, best plated tea and coffee service, sets of spoons and forks, cruet frames, ice pitcher, fish knife and fork, glassware with decanters and tumblers, handsome dinner and breakfast sets, copper utensils, &c., &c.

One large four seated phaeton and a self drawing phaeton.

The property will be on view from MONDAY, the 10th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th November 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 8th day of November 1879, at 4 P.M., on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Kharwa Curson Jusla, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the instruments of mortgage and further charge, bearing date respectively the 7th day of October 1868 and 23rd December 1869. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with cocoanut garden (being portion of the oart commonly called or known by the name of "Bunambaiwady," and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of the port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage of the said oart, on or towards the west by the property of Hurrichand Jadowjee and Gunesh Ramjee, on or towards the north by the property of Ananta Luximon Bharoochkar, and on or towards the south by the property of Govind Jeevajee, and which said premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 510 of Pension and Tax and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 437, and the same were formerly and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the under signed.

AT 1 P.M.

1 second hand shigram with Bay Australian horse and harness.
1 strong grey pony.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of 2 cases saddlery and harness by "Chawner and Newman," consisting of 12 gentle hunting saddles with furniture and bridle, and six English-made single sets of plated harness.

Also about 80 copies of Lyon's Annual Digest of all the Indian cases.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built buggy, by Salisbury, in perfect order.
1 Bay Arab Horse, 14-1½, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong English-built buggy.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Surgeon-Major W. P. Partridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, crystal glass, 6-8 and 12 light hanging chandeliers, double branched wall-shades, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frames, &c., &c. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry-dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg-stands, egg-boiler, biscuit-box, a set of spoons and forks in case of 12 persons, 12 pair fish knives and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, such as sets of dining tables in 4 and 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, circular, pier, and oblong tables, easy, reclining and drawing room chairs, couches, sofas, 6, 8 and 12 lights chandeliers, 3, 4, and 5 lights argand lamps, double branched wallshades, wall-argand lamps, rich brussel's carpets, large pier glasses, iron four-post bedsteads, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washing-tables, dressing glasses, tubs, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. P. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware a sweet-toned Mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, a fast-trotting chesnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness, (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornament, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by Deschamps, also the crockery and glassware, the property of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, and if not previously disposed of by private sale, a four-seated landau, and a small Stanhope phaeton, two pairs of Bay Australian horses and one half-bred English mare, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 30 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, 1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton convertible into Waggonette, by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glazebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Berthons' patent collapsible life boat, weight 50 lbs., length 7 ft., breadth 3½ ft., useful for fishing and shooting excursions.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 99 Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware a sweet toned solid mahogany Boudon Grand 7 Octave piano brass band, &c., by Collard and Collard (made expressly to order) a first rate full-sized slate billiard table with cues balls, lamps, &c, by "BENNETT," a mahogany telescope dining table, a mahogany side board, with glass mirror, an elegant single-seated Brougham by Laurie and Marner, in excellent order, the property C J. Gaoom, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th November 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well known Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, known as "ALTAMONT," lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice Pinhey. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWER.

THE well-known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879. The Proprietor has se[illegible] houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE, Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE, DOBIE TALAO.

NIGHTLY INCREASING TRIUMPH OF THE ROYAL MARIONETTES IN THEIR ELEGANT THEATRE OF AMUSEMENT, with most complete Scenery and Effects, ENTIRELY NEW TO INDIA. EVERYBODY ENRAPTURED. See most flattering opinions of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" AND "TIMES OF INDIA." ENJOYABLE TO ADULTS AND JUVENILES. CAN BE APPRECIATED BY ALL and will be given TO-NIGHT at 9 o'clock and EVERY EVENING.

THREE DISTINCT ENTERTAINMENTS.
PART FIRST. THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
PART SECOND. THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI.
PART THIRD. THE GRAND FAIRY OLD ENGLISH PANTOMIME. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or HARLEYQUIN HYACINTHE, THE WICKED WOLF AND GOOD GRANDMOTHER. Beautiful Scenery and Effects. Full Company, Chorus and Band.

THE MOST UNIVERSALLY POPULAR PERFORMANCES ever presented for the delectation of the public. A MARVEL OF SKILL AND INGENUITY. UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY AND UNIMPEACHABLE IN MORAL TONE AND CHARACTER.

Admission.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1. Children, Half Price.

The Plan of Reserved Seats OPEN DAILY at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort, where seats may be retained for any night in advance. Early application invited. Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASS SEEDS, LUCERN GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN SCISSORS, &c. PHOSPHATIC MANURE, AT PALEKAR & Co., KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!! HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED.—A most valuable and Healing Remedy for all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs, Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Hoarseness, Cough, Consumption, Hemorrhoids, also pleasant nutritious Table beverage (for convalescents, &c.)

Words of the Emperor of Austria:—"I am rejoiced to adorn a man like you (the benefactor of my suffering soldiers) with this well deserved Cross of Merit."

"The King has ordered me to express his satisfaction experienced by H. M. at the effects of Hoff's Malt Extract.
CAST NSOHIOLD,
Aide-de-Camp to H. M. the King of Denmark."

Cash Re. 1-12 per Bottle.

B. S. MADON & Co., 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

CHRISTY'S HYDRO-INCUBATORS, &c., FOR HATCHING AND REARING POULTRY, DUCKS, OR GAME AT ALL SEASONS, without either Gas or Lamps.

Requiring only a little boiling water and half-an-hour's attention night and morning.

A set of Appliances to hatch up to 90 Eggs, and rear 100 or 75 Chickens, complete f.o.b. in London for £12.

£5 PRIZE at the Hemel Hempstead International Trial of Incubators with a result of 75 % of Live Chicks.

Mr. T. T. LEONARD, Bangalore, Madras Presidency, writes, 12th Aug., 1879: "We have been very successful in working the Hydro-Incubator. We put in 11 Hen Eggs, and the WHOLE WERE HATCHED OUT. The 'Rearer' is a capital contrivance for the Chicks, and they would not forsake it for a real Parent."

THE MARQUIS OF AILSA, Cassillis House, Ayr, N. B., writes, 6th April, 1879: "I have handed over the Hydro-Incubator I bought from you to my keeper, and he is hatching Eggs with it most successfully."

500 Testimonials. Books of Instructions on application to THOS. CHRISTY & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 188 of 1867.

SAMUEL READ, GOVIND BALCRUSTNA and LALLSHUNKER BHERABHOY, Trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the ESTATE of MOOLJEE CANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

CHINTOBA BHASKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, but now residing at Goa district, and NANJEE MOORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay ....Defendants.

AND

HURRY BHANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, constituted Attorney and Assignee of the interest of the Defendant, NANJEE MOORARJEE in the Decree made herein ....Applicant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the Second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs, Samuel Read, Govind Balcrustna, and Lallshunker Bherabhoy, Trustees under Act XXXIII. of 1865 of the Estate of Mooljee Canjee and of the above-named Defendants, Chintoba Bhasker and Nanjee Moorarjee, and of the above-named Applicant, Hurry Bhanjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of cultivated ground or oart with all the buildings, out-houses, wells and sheds standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2,109 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 222 and 223 respectively, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, on or towards the south by the said Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the east by the oarts of Moroba Jugonnath, Raghoonath Pootlajee, and K. C. Surjorjee Damania, and on or towards the west by the oart of Gunoba Ramchunder, and which said land, buildings and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Moorjee Canjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Mr. R. SKIPSEY, Attorney for the above-named applicant, 15, Forbes Street.—Dated this 10th day of October 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS FOR 1880.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November, 1879, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. take this opportunity to thank their numerous Subscribers for the kind support they have hitherto accorded them; and they also invite new Subscriptions.

COOPER & Co will be happy to forward on application their LIST of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, giving DISTINCTIVE FEATURES of each PAPER. They hope the rates given therein will compare favourably with those of other HOUSES in BOMBAY. Great attention is paid to the regular and punctual despatch of all Newspapers and Periodicals supplied by them.

COOPER & COMPANY, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the above Company held respectively on the 2[illegible]th October, 1879, and the 4th November, 1879, the Board of Directors now offer to the Shareholders of the Company (in the proportions directed by the said Resolutions) the new shares issued in pursuance thereof to increase the Capital of the Company in order to enable the Company to complete the purchase of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills.

Shareholders are requested to apply for the new shares on or before the 5th day of December next in the proportion, of one new share of Rs. 1,000 for every two shares, and one new share of Rs. 500 for every single or odd share held by them, paying at the same time in respect of every new share of Rs. 1,000 a Call of Rs. 200 and in respect of every new share of Rs. 500 a Call of Rs. 100.

An allotment of new share having been once made, in respect of any old shares, and such old shares being then sold, the purchaser thereof will, of course, not be entitled to claim a second allotment of the new share.

If the Call be paid before the 5th of December, 1879, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed from the date of payment up to that date.

Holders of new Shares will be entitled to Dividends thereon calculated as a percentage upon the amount of Calls paid up by them respectively on their shares from the respective dates fixed for payment of such Calls up to the date of making up the Profit and Loss Account.

Shareholders will not be entitled to the allotment of any new shares unless they shall have applied for the same on or before the 5th of December, 1879.

The subsequent Calls will be made payable as follows:—

Call	Rs. per Share	on the Rs. Share	Date
2nd Call of Rs.	200	1,000	on the 5th Jan., 1880.
„	100	500	
3rd „	200	1,000	on the 5th Feb., 1880.
„	100	500	
4th „	200	1,000	on the 5th Mar., 1880.
„	100	500	
5th „	200	1,000	on the 5th April, 1880.
„	100	500	

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES, Full sized, 5, 6, or 7 Bottles. From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS, In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS, All Electro-plate in a number of different designs, Sets of 3 in cases. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro, From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying one, two or three bottles, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS, In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining. Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS, All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES, All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate, From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS, All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES, With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS, With Shades complete, per pair, From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS, With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair, From Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair or in set of 4, From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES, with Drainers, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES, With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS, All Electro-plate, From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate. From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, Very handsome, in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets, From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services, From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES, All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover. From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS, From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS, Various designs. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS, Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS. CALL BELLS. ETNAS. BUTTER KNIVES. CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS. CAKE BASKETS. CIGAR LAMPS. CRUMB SCOOPS. FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES. MENU HOLDERS.

OYSTER SCOLLOPS. PICKLE FORKS. PIE DISH COVERS. SAUCE FRAMES. SPOON WARMERS. SALAD BOWLS. TEA INFUSERS. TODDY MAKERS. KNIFE RESTS. SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST FELT HATS,

MADE ON THE IMPROVED LIGHT CONSOLIDATED BODY.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

Round Crowns.

	Rs.	a.
The Craven Hard Stiff Black	8	0
The Brighton do Extra quality	9	8
The York Drab	9	0
The Norfolk, Fine Brown Beaver	9	8
The Devon Soft Black	8	0

Flat Crown Hats.

	Rs.	a.
The Marlow, Stiff Black	8	
The Dover Wide Brim, for tall men	10	8
The Woodshock, Extra quality	9	8
The Bruce Half Stiff	8	8
The Stainford Stone Drab Half Stiff	9	0

	Rs.	a.
The Tyrol, Soft Felt High Flat Crown { Black / Drab. }	9	8

Dress Hats. EXTRA QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Paris Silk plush	14	8
Drab Naples Felt, Extra fine	12	0
Tweed Hats, Round Crowns	4	8
„ „ Extra quality	5	8
„ Travelling Caps	4	0
Polo Cap Turbans	2	0
Boating Straw Hats	3	0
Best quality	4	0

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of* THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate. Price nett Cash Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one year purchase system	Rs. 900	0	
Cases of tin and wood	„ 25	0	
			925 0
Payment on giving the order	„ 250	0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 125	0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 125	0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 125	0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 100	0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 100	0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 100	0	
			925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700	0
Cases of tin and wood	„ 25	0
Total Rs. 725		
Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	„ 100	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	„ 75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	„ 75	
Total Rs. 725		

HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference, in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

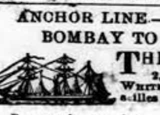
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1879.
HARRY GOLDNEY AND HIS TALENTED COMPANY IN THEIR GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
The Champion Facial Delineator of the World, and Great Instrumental and Character Artists.
A GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME.
CHARLES LESLIE.
CELEBRATED MEDIUM AND PIANIST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Class	Rs. 3	0	3rd Class	Rs. 1	0
2nd do.	„ 2	0	Pit	„ 0	8

Doors open at 8 p. m. Performance at 9 sharp. Box Office open at Theatre from 10 to 2 p. m.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain WHITE, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh Consignment of Messrs. GILBEY'S celebrated SAUMUR:—

Gold Foil Qts. Rs. 27 per doz.
„ „ Pints „ 14 „
Silver „ Qts. „ 24 „
„ „ Pints „ 12-8 „

Also, a consignment of the new "Brut" Saumur, Qts. Rs. 29 per doz. Pints „ 15 „

Champagnes, Ports, Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., &c., always on hand.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENT FOR MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LOCKS, PADLOCKS, CASH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, WRITING BOXES, WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES, LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS, WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES, JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, 18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, 15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES, 15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS, SIR J. J. PORTRAITS, LEATHER PURSES, PEN KNIVES, LOCKETS,

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, on account of DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China, H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited), W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 4th November 1879.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1880, At the usual cheap rates.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.
Pints, per dozen, Cash.....Rs. 3-8.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., KALBADEVI ROAD.

	Rs.	as.	Including postage. Rs.	as.
Johnson's How Crops Feed	6	0	6	6
Do do Grow	6	0	6	6
Archer's Profitable Plants	2	12	3	0
Riddell's Manual of Indian Gardening	4	0	4	4
Robinson's In my Indian Garden	2	0	2	3
Cotton Culture, by J. B. Lyman	4	8	4	12
Beeton's All About Gardening	1	4	1	8
Todd's Young Farmer's Manual, 3 vols	12	8	13	4
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry and Geology	3	4	3	8
High Farming without Manure	0	9	0	10
Stephen's Catechism of Agriculture	0	8	0	9
Loudon's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture	12	0	12	12
Do do Gardening	12	0	12	12
Practical Sugar Planter, by Wray	6	0	6	6
Wilson's Our Farm Crops, 2 vols	7	8	8	4
Loudon's Instructions in Gardening	2	0	2	4
Waring Handy-book of Husbandry	7	0	7	12
Beeton's Book of Garden Management	3	12	4	4
Johnston's Analysis of Soils	1	4	1	6
Heath's Fern Paradise	7	0	7	8
Language of Flowers	5	4	5	12
Gamgee's Our Domestic Animals in Health and Diseases, 2 vols	12	8	13	8
Ingoldsby Legends	3	0	3	4
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads, 2 vols	9	0	9	8
M Arnold's Poems, 2 vols	8	0	8	8
Lockwood's Natural History, Sport, and Travel	6	0	6	4
The Forest and the Field, by the Old Shikarry	2	0	2	4
Strutt's Sports and Pastimes	2	8	2	12
Egan's Book of Sports	2	8	2	12
Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign in 1848-49	4	4	4	8
Burnaby's On Horse Back through Asia Minor	6	0	6	6
From the Indus to the Tigris, by Bellew	8	0	8	8
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	4	4	8
Malleson's History of Afghanistan	10	4	11	0
Ballantine's Midnight Marches through Persia	7	0	7	8
The Wild Sports of India, by Shakespear	3	0	3	4
Maori's Sports and Work on the Nepaul Frontier	8	0	8	8
Life in the Mofussil, by an Ex-Civilian, 2 vols	8	0	8	8
Smiles' George Moore, cheaper edition	3	0	3	4
The Punjab and North-West Frontier of India	2	12	3	0
Taylor's Flowers, their origin, &c	4	4	4	8
H. Smith's Notes on the Acts of the Epistles	2	4	2	6
Longmore's Gunshot Injuries	18	0	18	12
Ruddock's Homoeopathic Vade Mecum	6	0	6	[illegible]
Nicholson's Indian Snakes with coloured Plates	7	8	7	12
Smith's Infancy and Childhood	12	0	12	12
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva	4	4	4	8
G. Geary's Through Asiatic Turkey, 2 vols	15	0	15	8
Acton's Reproductive Organs	6	8	6	12
Priest in the Confessional	1	0	1	2
Curtis on Manhood	1	0	1	2
Fowler's Creative Science	12	8	13	4
Do Human Science	12	8	13	4
Malthus on Population	6	4	6	1[illegible]
Trall's Sexual Physiology	3	0	3	4
Granville's Common Mind Troubles	0	9	0	10
Do Secret of Clear Head	0	9	0	10
Eno's the Stomach	1	0	1	1
Dickens' Dictionary of London	0	9	0	10
Secret History of George III. and IV.	2	12	3	0
Reynolds' Locomotive Engine—Driving	2	8	2	12
Do the Model Locomotive Engine	2	8	2	12
The Pyrotechnist's Treasury	2	4	2	8
V. Hugo's The History of a Crime	3	6	3	10
Sports in Many Lands, by the Old Shikarry	4	4	4	10
Contanseau's French Dictionary	4	4	4	10
Ainsley's Engineers' Manual	4	4	4	12
Mivart's Lessons on Nature	8	8	9	0
The Human Species (International S. Serie)	2	12	3	0
Drewry's Cup and Platter	0	14	1	0
Do Common Sense Management of the Stomach	1	8	1	10
Chronicles of Budgepore, by Prichard, 2 vols	7	0	7	8
Max Muller's Sacred Books of the East, 3 vols	19	0	20	4
Society Small Talk	1	6	1	8
Manners and Tone of Good Society	1	6	1	8
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Carroll	3	4	3	8
Through the Looking Glass, by Carroll	3	4	3	8
The Hunting of the Snark, by Carroll	2	8	2	12
Cavendish on Whist	2	12	3	0
Max Muller's Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion	6	0	6	4
Granville's Sleep and Sleeplessness	0	9	0	10
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1880	0	6	0	7

LETTS'S DIARIES OF ALL SIZES FOR 1880. Cheaper than all Booksellers in India.
ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber, held on the 31st October, 1879, the HONOURABLE M. MOWAT, in the Chair, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. R. D. CAIRNS [of the Oriental Bank Corporation] and seconded by Mr ADAM TAIT, [of the P. and O. Company]:—

"That the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight as far as regards the election of a new Committee."

Being carried by a majority, the Chairman adjourned the meeting in accordance therewith.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the offices of the Chamber on TUESDAY, the 18th November next, [Friday the 14th November being the Dewalee holiday] at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 31st October 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, PLUNKET'S PERSIAN and PUSHTOO PHRASES. Address C. Y., Bombay Gazette Office.

GRANT ROAD, MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, MR. D. MUNDAY.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

FOR SALE, a New Swiss Cottage TENT, 11 feet by 10 feet, Dressing Room in rear, complete with Carpets, Chicks, &c. Price Rs. 29[illegible]. Address Mr. VALLES, Surat.

NICE TURN-OUT, Bay Arab, and Salisbury built Buggy in perfect order. FOR SALE at BENNETT'S TO-DAY.

FOR ENGLAND.—WANTED, by a young MARRIED WOMAN, a situation to attend on a Lady proceeding Home or to take charge of Children. For terms apply to "D." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. R. TEESDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. Transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6 ....Rs. [illegible]
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier) .... [illegible]
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... [illegible]

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs 10 or Rs. 20 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The full sum required has now been subscribed and deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank under the terms of the Prospectus. Boxes and Stalls engaged after this date for the season should be paid for by cheques drawn in favor of Bank of Bombay for credit of C. S. Nazir's Theatre Account.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, as owners of GRANT BUILDINGS, at COLABA, for sometime before the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, passed into liquidation suffered through their tenants at Grant Buildings aforesaid serious nuisance from noise caused by the said Company's Machinery, and from smoke and cotton fluff escaping from their premises, and that the winding-up of the said Company, and no other reason, prevented the said Land Mortgage Bank of India from taking proceedings to stop the said nuisance; and that it is the intention of the said Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, AT ONCE TO TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against any person or persons who, by recommencing the working of the said Company's Mills, shall renew the said nuisance.—Dated 25th February 1879.

LYNCH & TOBIN, Solicitors for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on their Mill Premises at Pareil, on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1879.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of a Director made by the Board.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 5th to SATURDAY the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE, GOCULDASS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1879.

PURE CRYSTAL ICE.

(From Cutler's Ice Works, Frere Road.)

THIS Ice is superior in quality to American, because the water is scientifically filtered which Lake Ice cannot be—as also in durability, because it is frozen at a temperature of 3° Fahr. or 29° below freezing point.

The blocks are of the size and shape which alone insures absolute uniformity of quality and transparency.

Now on sale at the following depôts:—
The Fort—Hummum Street and Frere Road.
Lower Colaba—Thomas Street.
Crawford Market & Chera Bazar.
Pydhony Road, opposite the Ramlal Tanky.
Byculla—66, Parell Road, opposite Dick's Tank.
Girgaum, opposite Tramway Terminus.
Malabar Hill, Siri Road, Tarwaddy.
Breach Candy, 72, Gowalia Tank Road.

Price ½ an anna per lb. Holders of Ice Books (1 anna each) can always depend on receiving quantity written for.

Special Rates for 35 lbs. and upwards (to which the attention of Messes and up-country consumers is called) are obtainable of the Manager.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS' CASH BAZAAR.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

LARGE SHIPMENTS of every class and description of GOODS will arrive within the next few days. Note address—

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 of 1874.

COOVERJEE FRAGJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house No. —, situate in Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON ADAM ABBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 130, Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy four, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the above-named Coo[illegible] Pragjee and Memon Adam Abba or either of them in all [illegible] piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the [illegible] suage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, si[illegible] lying and being on the east side of Old Memon Wadda St[illegible] in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, [illegible] taining by admeasurement One Hundred and Eighty-six [illegible] Six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Col[illegible] of Land Revenue under No 1,837, and by the Collector of [illegible] cipal Taxes under No. 126, and bounded as follows, that [illegible] say:—On or towards the north by a gully and the property of Abdool Kurim Abban, on or towards the south by a house of Memon Rahimtoola Ahmed, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, and on or towards the west by the said Memon Wadda Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the above-named Defendant and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors for the Plaintiff above-named, 5th Church Lane, within the Fort.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1879.

THE London Money market has shown such an evident upward tendency for some weeks past, that the notification published in our telegraphic column this morning of the advance of the Bank of England rate from 2 to 3 per cent. would take no one by surprise; nor, in fact, is it unlikely that a further rise may take place at an early date. Already 3 months' paper is quoted at 3, and 4 months' at 3¼ per cent.; and so far from this exercising any adverse influence, Reuter advises that "trade is reviving generally; railway traffic is improving; and stocks are buoyant." The tendency to dearer money, in fact, is merely the result of the steady general improvement in trade, which has been gaining ground during the past two months, and based as it has every appearance of being on reliable grounds, it is not likely to be checked by Money unless the rate of discount goes over 5 per cent. The return of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows that the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 48 to 46 per cent.; the Reserve standing at £15,600,000, Bullion at £30,200,000, Discounts at £18,600,000.

Consols are still quoted at 97¾; French Rentes at 115¾, ex-coupon; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours unchanged at 79½, and Fours-and-a half ½ higher at 86¾.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Rapeseed is unaltered, Calcutta Linseed 3d. to 1s. 6d. per quarter higher. In Indian Wheat the only change is an advance of 1s. per quarter in Mountain Club, to arrive, via Canal. Metals have apparently taken a somewhat sudden backward turn, Tile Copper being quoted £1, Copper Braziers 10s. per ton, and Yellow Metal ¼d. per lb. lower. Silesian Spelter remains unaltered.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is reported steady. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Spot quotations show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. and Good Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F. Sawginned Dharwar and Fair Hingunghaut, and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Hingunghaut. The rise in New York also continues, ready Mid.-Uplands having advanced from 11¾ to 11 7-16 cents., while February shipment is quoted at 11·62 against the previous day's quotation of 11·50 cents per lb. for January. As we pointed out yesterday, the fact of Futures being now steadily maintained at ⅛ to 3-16 above Ready Cotton is a most significant feature, showing as it does that the "bears" regard the position too strong to operate against; and it only requires light receipts for a time to give an upward impetus to prices. It is true that up to date the figures this season show an excess of 252,000 bales over last, but it by no means follows that this increase will be maintained to the end of the season. On the contrary, it appears pretty certain that the large early arrivals have arisen from a period of dry hot weather in the Western States which has ripened the bolls much too rapidly, and it is not unlikely therefore that we have already seen the largest figures of the present season.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	30,000	35,000	22,000
Six days' ,,	176,000	138 800	167,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,395,600	1,143,300	904,000

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced from 53¼d. to 53⅜d. per oz., but we believe some private messages gave the latter rate yesterday, and to-day we hear some telegrams quote 53½, which is equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee. By yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton shipments are advised to this port of £300,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold. This makes the quantity of Silver afloat from Southampton at the moment £700,000, which by no means confirms the scarcity of the Metal which we have heard so much of lately.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm with an advance of 1-16d. on Bank Bills, and for private paper some of the Banks named an equivalent rise; but during the day, with very little paper offering a quieter feeling supervened, and although Bank Bills have maintained the advance to the close, the Banks have put back their buying prices to yesterday's level. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	2·20¼	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ⅛ per cent premium for demand, and ¾ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but fairly steady. Fours are quiet at Rs. 93, but in Fours-and-a-half a fair business has been done at Rs. 103⅛, at which the market is decidedly firm.

SHARES are very quiet and there is next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombay remain at Rs. 663¾ and in Land Companies there is no alteration. In Land shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 in Berar; and in Spinning and Weaving Companies an improvement of Rs. 5 in Maneckjee Petit and Oriental.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly firmer all round. For Old Cotton the enquiry has not been particularly active, but sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. For New Crop the demand is not large, but sellers, influenced by home advices, show little disposition to do business even at an advance of Re. 1 per candy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is in request at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt.; and some purchases of Rapeseed are reported at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for Gujarat. Gingelly is steady but quiet at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 for ready White and Rs. 43 per candy for mixed, December delivery.

WHEAT is firmly held by dealers on the basis of Rs. 42 per candy for Best White, but exporters have been less willing buyers to-day owing to the position of Freight and Exchange.

FREIGHTS are quiet but very steady. For Liverpool the quotation for measurement is still 30s.; and for Genoa and Marseilles 35s., payable here. In Trieste and Venice tonnage there has been more doing, and considerable engagements having been made at 20s., 22s. 6d. and 25s. is now asked for December loading.

PIECE GOODS remain very quiet and have now apparently settled down to the usual dullness incidental to the Dewali. Both on the spot and to arrive actual transactions are limited, and prices, if anything, are the turn in favour of buyers.

COALS on the spot continue firm, but to arrive buyers hold off, deterred from offering by the pressure shown in some quarters to place steamer cargoes for distant shipment.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	820 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p. s	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	430
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	883	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	60 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press	120	--	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	50 do	425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	520 xd

Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	45
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	740
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	530
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	200
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	795
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	200	Nil	550
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	do	640
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	875
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	375
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	Nil	915
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	78
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Seonerdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	do	570
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	440

* Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st Nov. 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,68,001 0 0
Merchandise	2,75,739 0 0
Telegraph	903 0 0
Total Rs.	4,44,643 0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,41,253 3 6
Increase	3,389 12 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship LOCH RAUZA, 1,075 tons, Captain E. Seeding, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE s. s. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 435 pilgrims.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. BRITTAN, 1,991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE S. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Coast and Cutch, brought a general cargo and 357 deck passengers.

THE ship COUNTY OF KINROSS, 1,641 tons, Captain P. Comming, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cardiff (30th July), with a cargo of 2,408 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Jackson, Captain Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Watson and family, and 370 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, 1,402 tons, Captain W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Browne Wood, Miss Bell, Captain F. A. Sage, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Alexander, Mr. O. Rafferty, Mr. H. Crawford, Mrs. Cloets and infant, Mr. Waddiloce, Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson and 3 children, and Miss Parkinson. For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. McKinney and 2 children.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	County of Kinross	Cumming	Cardiff, July 30.
7	Oban Bay	Storm	Liverpool, July 19.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Chupra (s)	Wood	Jeddah.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cutch.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Cutch.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Australia.
	Koina (s)	Klee	Jeddah.

The ship Loch Rauza, Seeding, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

3 Shahzada(s) ... Burleigh ... Moulmein, Oct 30.
St. Magnus ... Rogers ... Liverpool, July 10.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 3.—Steamer Commilla.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—20 casks beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 75 cases sulphuric acid, Ranchoddhoy Currimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s—13 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Peshawar s—3 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 10 boxes window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 29 cases oilmanstore, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 30 drums linseed oil, Kikabhoy Furzoolabhoy; 25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 77 boxes bar silver (Rs 1,90,000), The C M Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—26 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Surat s—75 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Branksome Hall s—47 cwts blackwood, Premjee Valljee; 1 cwt cardamoms, Weichman and Co; 903 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 52 bales hemp, Goculdass Jaithanee; 61 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthoora; 60 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 35 bales wool, Muthooradass Valljee; 25 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 127 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussanjee. 243 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Heeramud Khialdass; 85 bales cotton, Gourdhundass Bhugwandass; 200 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass; 50 bales wool, Pairaz Luckmidass; 498 cwts myrabollams, Muthooradass Valljee; 40 bales wool, Premjee Mahonjee; 625 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 1,664 bags rice, Visram Ebram and Co; 16 bales hides and skins, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—70 cwts coffee, Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—104 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 18 bales twist, Ebram Noordin; 16 bales twist, S N Tullatee; 57 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 116 cwts sandalwood, Remo bhoy Hubibbhoy; 5 cases peacock feathers; Fazulally Moosabhoy; 10 cases fishmaws, and 20 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Janmahomed; 24 cases sharkfins, Adana Manjee; 16 cases peacock feathers and 112 cwts raisins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 cwts raisins, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 14 cwts raisins, A C Tyebally Busray; 47 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 55 cwts raisins and 3 cwts goat horn, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 35 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 15 bales twist, P F Talatee; 57 cwts raisin, Jetta Khimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—11 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 31 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—45 bales twist, The N S and W Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1954 Surat (s), Breeze—Mails, 10th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1363 Alice D Cooper, Brown—The Captain.
1418 G F Manson, Humphry—The Captain.
651 Night Hawk, Williams—H jee Mahomed Sedick.
2179 Simla, Irvine—N Manuckjee and Co.
940 Scottish Admiral, Kerr—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

3899 Peshawar(s), White—Mails, 11th November.

FOR MOULMEIN.

894 Lady Dufferin, Evans—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1062 Mary P Kitchen, Evans—Owen and Okell.
187 Red Cross, Brown—N. Manuckjee and Co.

NOT FIXED.

227 Adela, Mathurin—The Captain.
441 Burdigala, Maraussein—The Captain.
1359 Beaun Uamba, Thomson—The Captain.
1431 Charles Ball, Chapman—The Captain.
254 Chittagong, LeBesque—The Captain.
1351 Clan Gordon (s), Bigby—Finlay, Muir and Co.
916 Cyprus, Peterson—The Captain.
1364 City of Baltimore (s), Verrill—Edward Bates.
1641 County of Kinross, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1133 Elvion, Jones—Finlay, Muir and Co.
470 Figaro, Birard—Hajee A E mall and Co.
1133 Gosling (s), Stewart—P and O S N Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
875 Hougoumont, Scotland—M. Mackenzie & Co.
226 Lockmariaker, Garnion—Hajee J Hajee Ahmed.
1399 Muskota, Cutter—The Captain.
1339 Prince Regent Brass—The Captain.
459 Rosedale, Mickle—Hajee J Purta.
1477 Rufus E Wood, Davis—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1474 Simator, Fulton—The Captain.
1027 W. H. Berre, Baker, Remington and Co.
2459 William D Lawrence, Ellis—Remington and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
4173 Crocodile (s), Doughty—(Troopship).
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
4173 Euphrates (s), Brownrigg—(Troopship).
1288 Euryalus (s) King—(Flagship).
531 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I.G. S.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·838
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·9
General Direction of Wind	N, ESE, E, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	175

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Mackenzie, Lieut, 78th, Highlanders, on duty, from Poona.
Dixon, Lieut Col, 8th Madras N I, from leave, from England.
Nesbitt, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Courtney, Surg, 38th Bengal N I, from leave, from England.
Cullen, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Cruickshank, Major, R E, from leave, from England.
Featherstonhaugh, Captain, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 7.

Walfe, Sub Ins of Army Schools, on duty, from Mhow.
Jackson, Captain, General List, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Hume, Lieut, 78th Highlander, on duty, from Deolalee.
Madden, Col, 57th Regt, on leave, from Murree.
Leggatt, Col, 40th Madras N I, on leave, from Peshampore.
Tylden, Lieut, R A, on duty.
Torrie, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Tandy, Captain, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, to Sattara.

NOVEMBER 6.

Scollon, Lieut, 23rd Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 7.

Cullen, Surg Major, on duty, to Kandahar.
Saunders, Lieut Col, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon ... 14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 8	......	6 5	5 23	5 2 m / 5 58 a	0 2 m / 11 57 a
Sun. 9	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 6	5 22	6 31 m / 7 29 a	1 11 m / ......
Mon. 10	......	6 6	5 22	7 38 m / 8 41 a	1 26 m / 2 12 a
Tues. 11	St. Martin or Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 22	8 32 m / 9 34 a	2 37 m / 3 1 a
Wed. 12	English Mail expected.	6 7	5 21	9 19 m / 10 21 a	3 30 m / 3 44 a
Th. 13	......	6 8	5 21	10 5 m / 11 4 a	4 20 m / 4 26 a
Fri. 14	......	6 8	5 21	10 47 m / 11 51 a	5 3 m / 5 10 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULISTS' OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, has RESUMED his Professional visit to BOMBAY, and may be consulted at THE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, Rampart Row, Fort.
There is no necessity for entering into details regarding the quality of the Spectacles supplied by Mr. MENIST, as the Superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, and NON-PRESSURE EYEGLASSES, are well-known throughout the world.
12 lens Aluminium Binoculars, Binocular, measuring, and other Telescopes of superior quality.
Pamphlets containing numerous Testimonials may be had on application.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANXIETY.—We cannot insert anonymous communications.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McRAE—October 30th, at Hyderabad Sind, the wife of Major J. G. McRae, Conservator of Forests, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RAUTENBERG—November 1st, at No. 1, Middleton Row, the wife of Mr. H. Rautenberg, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—LOVELL—November 3rd, at St. Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev. Baker Morrell, M.A., Henry John Cecil, second son of the late Rev. John Turner, of Piffield, Northamptonshire, to Dora Helen Diana, third daughter of the late Henry P. Lovell, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—November 4th, at Madras, Francis Lascelles Cockburn, Esq., of Kotagherry, aged 49 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

THIS failure of Professor Monier Williams to obtain in India funds for his proposed Oxford Institute for the training of the natives of India at Oxford is worth noticing. That the plan will be carried out sooner or later there is no doubt; for its intentions are excellent, and the benefits which such an institute would confer upon India are great. We can quite understand that Professor Williams was much disappointed by the result of his appeal to the princes and other gentlemen of India. After travelling two or three times all through the country, and visiting many of the native States personally, he obtained altogether, if we mistake not, some five thousand pounds *in promises*. To one unacquainted with the real condition of India this would doubtless appear very astonishing. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the prevalent opinion in England is that everybody in India is rich or sure to become rich. The old traditions of a generation or two back still preserve their ground; and many a fond family, as it sends its son and its brother to India, is filled with the hope that, having, got safely landed on Indian shores, they will surely become the rich men of the family. The utter delusion of this notion is too palpable to everyone in India to require any formal contradiction. For a man, however noble his project, however sincere his intentions to confer a benefit on the country or people, to come to India with his subscription list in his hand, thinking he has only to apply to the princes and nobles to find all his pecuniary difficulties at an end, is a mistake equally as great as that of the young "griffin," who comes filled with hopes of pecuniary ease at present and of a fortune in the future. Very often the manner in which retired old Indians talk in England helps to strengthen this wrong idea in the new comer's mind.

The greatest kindness anyone can do to a young Englishman when he first comes to India, or first thinks of going to India, is to impress upon his mind the real facts of the present and prospective Anglo-Indian career. Otherwise he is apt to regard his four or five hundred rupees a month as an inexhaustible income; to marry on the strength of it; to get into debt on the strength of it; and perhaps either to come to other financial grief or to pass his time in India with a chain of debt round his neck, to the destruction of all his comfort and the disappointment of all his hopes.

The same or similar delusions afflict those who, like Professor Monier Williams, come to India full of some pet project for India's benefit, for the due carrying out of which nothing but money is wanted, and who expect that they have only to ask and have. "Is not the wealth of "India notorious? Are not the native princes "and nobles known to be rolling in riches? "Only one or two lakhs are wanted, and this "great work will be done. Anyone of these "great princes could give the whole sum "without feeling it. When, therefore, all are "asked there can possibly be no difficulty in at "once getting the money required." Such are the sanguine expectations of such philanthropists; and when, after perambulating India two or three times, they find that they have obtained some petty sum altogether, and this perhaps chiefly in *promises* more or less vague and of doubtful pecuniary value, their disappointment, and perhaps disgust, may be imagined.

In past days India has been largely drained of its wealth, and the people generally—especially the rich people—have learnt to take better care of their money than their forefathers. Thus it is, that for very obvious beneficial projects, it is now very difficult to obtain subscriptions. Those asked to subscribe want to see their way to the benefits to be derived quite clearly before they commit any of the relics of their family riches to anything. Unhappily, too, this caution is not unnecessary, as through want of it in past times many schemes, calculated chiefly for the promoters' benefit, have been subscribed for, and no tangible benefits have accrued either to themselves or to their country.

Then, again, a very large number, larger than is generally supposed, of the princes and nobles of their estates, are deeply involved in debt, and it can scarcely be expected that such should subscribe to objects they really do not comprehend or care about. The majority of the princes and nobles living on their own property cannot be expected to comprehend or take much interest in such a project as this Oxford Institute. It has not been settled yet that it is lawful for the orthodox Hindu to go to England or leave India at all. Till this change, which many are endeavouring to bring about, is accomplished, it surely is premature to expect the gentlemen of India to subscribe for an institute in England for the education of their sons, of which, as things stand at present, these sons could not avail themselves without breaking their caste.

Putting all these things together, it is scarcely to be wondered at, we think, that such private applicants for subscriptions from the princes and nobles of India retire disappointed. Most of these princes and nobles are living wrapt up in the notions and Eastern habits of their forefathers. The notions and habits of the Western civilization we are endeavouring to introduce have not yet touched them. Their own personal expenses and pleasures and aggrandisement require all and perhaps more than the revenues they have at command; and it can scarcely be expected that they will lessen these to subscribe to the hundred and one various incomprehensible projects and plans their many English visitors submit for their contemplation and support. If the project proposed has in it anything that will plainly add to their own importance or pleasure, or actually backed by the Government, and if a subscription to it will please the Government and bring the subscriber into notice, or into greater favour, or obtain another gun perhaps to his salute, or give a better chance of obtaining some expected favour from the Government, well and good. Under such circumstances subscriptions flow in freely enough, but for a simple Oxford Professor, unbacked by Government authority to expect such subscriptions, is a very different matter and could only end in the disappointment the Professor has experienced. We are speaking now of the general mass of the rich princes and nobles of India, not of the many noble exceptions which are daily becoming more common all over the country. The state of things we have pointed out is, however, the general one, and is only natural. It is one of the most cheering signs of the times in India, in our opinion, to notice how the spirit of liberality—especially in matters of education—is spreading amongst the wealthy gentlemen of India. Scarcely a day passes without the record of some munificent gift for a hospital, or a school, or a college. As education spreads in India, and the benefits to be derived from it and its kindred subjects become more and more realised, there can be no doubt that India's princes and nobles will be amongst the foremost in providing such institutions as are required. When an Indian prince is satisfied as to the object, and has made up his mind to give, no one in the world can give with a more princely hand. But these things require time, and till the time has arrived when such projects as this Oxford Institute commend themselves clearly to the minds of the upper classes generally, it is useless to expect them to receive support merely for the asking, and such asking can naturally only lead to disappointment. If Professor Monier Williams succeeds in laying firmly the foundation of his project he may well be content. The remainder of the building will be provided for in another generation when the want of such an institute has made itself felt in India. We have made many mistakes in India: some have been unavoidable, but many more have been occasioned by our being in too great a hurry, by our experimenting in all sorts of expensive ways and then changing our minds or seeing our mistake before the experiment has had even a chance of being worked out. So, too, it may be with much of the hot house forced English education we are giving to the young nobles and gentlemen of India. There is little doubt that the training in England at such an institute as Professor Williams proposes, would be far deeper, and therefore probably more lasting, than anything we can provide in India itself. But there is this consideration—too much lost sight of—that even if we did succeed in giving a real English manly hardy tone to these youths of India, it would unfit them for the life they will be called upon to live when they return to their homes. If we give them English tastes, and English ideas, and then send them back to their darbars and zenanas it will be much the same as if we sent Englishmen into such an uncongenial atmosphere. The fact is, for our efforts to have any lasting effect, they must be applied to raising and purifying native society itself as well as to raising and ennobling the nature of individual nobles. And for this time, and much time must be allowed.

FROM Hyderabad we learn that during the past two months a number of Kabulis have continued to arrive in the city. So continuous has been the influx of these men that Government has at last taken action, and under the orders of Sir Richard Meade Pathans attempting to reach Hyderabad are now stopped and sent to Poona from whence they are deported to Jhelum and the frontier. Under present circumstances this immigration to the Deccan of these men is somewhat peculiar, and the course pursued by the Resident at Hyderabad is no doubt a wise one.

IT has been said more than once that the standard of eloquence in the House of Commons has depreciated. Men with grey hairs upon their heads point with a sigh to the histrionic powers of the House at the time the first Reform Bill was passed. They say that the modern assemblage of the legislature is far different from that which used to be; and that in the Sessions of late years verbiage and twaddle have taken the place of rhetoric and oratory. The men who in years gone by—and whose statues adorn the lobby at Westminster—thundered forth impeachments of the party they opposed, are held up as shining lights, destined never to be extinguished. In the present composition of the ruling body, the "shining lights" may be numbered on one's fingers. The rest are mere verbiose cyphers, useful as filling up time, but not to be taken into account as playing any part in the weighty affairs of the nation. This may be true. We are even disposed to admit that things are not as they used to be. Going further, we will say that the present House of Commons cannot command the fertile flow of language for which that under the guidance of Castlereagh was remarkable. Hope, however, springs eternal in the human breast, and there is a promise of "a "good time coming" for Westminster. Read the following advertisement which appears in one "of the home papers:—

SPEECH.—Peers, Peeresses, M. P.'s, Lord Mayors, Masters of City Companies, Preachers, Advocates, Actors, Public Readers, Professors of Elocution, &c., owe their success in attitude and elocution exclusively to——&c.

Here is an oasis in the desire, a shelter for the distressed. Let them consult the advertiser and all will be right. The only bitter strain in this joyful cup is the thought that clever as may be the mentor of "peers, peeresses, &c.," he cannot put brains into heads where brains do not exist.

THE KIRK SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in your issue of this date, I would suggest in addition to the subscription which is being raised by the Volunteers for the widow Kirk and her five children, that a concert be given by them in the Town Hall at an early date, the admission being one and two rupees. I feel quite sure it would be well patronised for so good a cause, and if Captain Tennent would take it in hand, I am certain of its being a great success.

Bombay, Nov. 6. VOLUNTEER.

A MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

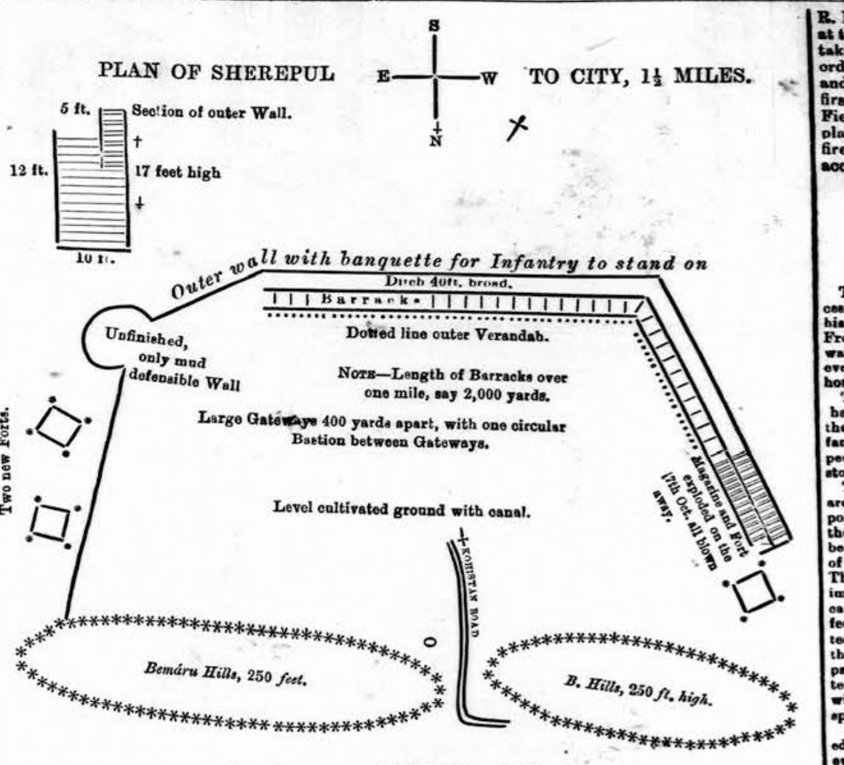
SIR,—In yesterday's *Times of India* there is a prominent paragraph headed 'A Municipal Offence," in other words a *précis* of a case heard before Mr. Ryan at Girgaon. The facts as there stated, with some few exceptions, and the result were as there stated, but it is somewhat hard upon my client, especially in this respect, that it omits to state that the Magistrate *refused* to hear the defendant's witnesses (who were in court) and ready to prove that the Municipal Commissioner had been *deceived*; and that in *revoking* the defendant's licence for a grass market he had acted upon unfounded statements made to him by interested individuals. I need scarcely add that as soon as ever circumstances will admit of it, the case will be on appeal to the High Court, where *both* sides will be heard, and where, no doubt, justice will be done to the defendant.

The object of the present letter is to call public attention to a matter of a purely public nature that has *crept* out of this case. In the course of the enquiry it appeared that in the year 1873 one Tapidass Vurjdass, the owner or tenant of a piece of land next adjoining the Victoria Gardens, had some hayricks thereon; that the Government, fearing that their proximity to the Exhibition might be dangerous to the Museum, communicated their fears to the Municipal Commissioner, and he *agreed* in effect with Tapidass Vurjdass, that if he would remove the ricks, he would undertake *not to grant a licence for a grass or hay market to any other person in that district*, and that, in pursuance of such agreement, the ricks were removed. The evidence given by Mr. Brunton and the letters of *Dr. Weir* to the Municipal Commissioner that were put in evidence left no reasonable doubt of the fact of such an agreement having been entered into with Tapidass Vurjdass. Indeed, in one of Dr. Weir's letters the fact is put forward as one of the main grounds why a licence should not be granted to my client, Mr. Kondajee Hunmuntrao. The learned Serjeant having extracted and established the fact of such an agreement, commented with some severity upon what he described as "an illegal monopoly, alike detrimental to the public and discreditable to the Corporation." In all probability, as he said, much litigation will arise out of this agreement between the Municipality and Tapidass Vurjdass (for Tapidass insists upon its being carried out to the letter), but can the public at large stand by and see it done? Has the Council of the Corporation nothing to say in this matter? Can men of business in this city remain passive and look on without a word of remonstrance against a violation of one of the first principles of commercial enterprise? Can the owners of property in the neighbourhood look on with indifference and see a piece of ground privileged to the sacrifice of that of others? Can the owners of horses, cows, and buffaloes, have the price of hay, grass, straw and the like thus raised 25 to 30 per cent above what it would be if fair open competition were allowed its full swing? And all this under the flimsy pretext of the public health as we were prepared by the most satisfactory evidence to establish. All monopolies are illegal and of all monopolies that which is created under the pretext of the public good is the most tyrannical.

Inasmuch as this is the only part of the case referred to that really interests the public at large, I consider it my duty to call public attention to it through your widely circulated columns.—I am, &c.,

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

Bombay, Nov. 7.



THE FIGHT AT CHARASIA.

WE have been favoured with the perusal of the following private letter from a military officer now at the front; and as it contains many interesting passages we have obtained permission to reproduce it:—

KABUL, or CANTONMENT of SHEREPUL, Oct. 1879.

MY DEAR———,—As you and some of my cousins who are thinking of being soldiers might like to know what I saw of the action of Charasia on Monday, the 6th October, I intend to give an account of what I personally saw. Half the Kabul Field Force had arrived at Charasia, within six miles of Kabul, on Sunday, and at 4 a. m. on Monday the whole Transport had started back to bring up the remaining troops, thus leaving us without carriage on the day of the fight. At 8 a. m. the 23rd Pioneers were ordered to start to repair a bad piece of road in a mountain pass which we could see 2½ miles ahead—two mountain guns, a squadron cavalry, and 92nd Highlanders forming a covering party.

As Quartermaster, I had to stop in camp to make arrangements to ration the baggage animals on their return that night after their double march. Now we had 45 mules, sickly animals, in the line, so, getting them together, I started for a large village, a mile in the Kabul direction, to buy forage at about 9 a. m. Whilst in the village I saw our Adjutant riding back. He told me that the enemy were holding the pass in force, and at the same moment we heard guns in action. Returning at once, I went to the Brigadier and proposed to take out ammunition, as I knew our men had *only sixty* rounds a man. He at once said, "take out an extra 60 rounds per rifle." I saw the hill sides covered with men, Ghilzais, waiting for our defeat to plunder the camp.

Sir F. Roberts decided to remain in camp to protect it and the expected convoy. So he ordered Baker to take the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, a mountain battery and 4 field guns, with a squadron of the 9th Lancers, and another of the 5th P. C., with 2 companies of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and turn the enemy out. This force was, in fact, the very pick of the army.

It was about 11 a. m. before I reached my corps, none of whom had, I found, as yet fired a shot, but were lying in support of the 92nd Highlanders, who, with the guns, having gone to the front, occupied a hill, and were with their Martinis keeping the enemy in hand, until they got orders what to do. Twelve guns opposed them when I was loading up the reserved ammunition in camp. I was astonished to find two British officers and 250 men in camp—men off duty. Thus the Pioneers fought that day with but four British officers and 500 men. On going to Baker to report my departure, I found him dictating his orders quite undisturbed.

Shortly after reaching my regiment we got our orders to leave the 92nd and move over to our extreme left. General Baker said that the main attack would be by our left, then we would wheel to our right, get the guns in rear, and thus "make a bag." Above all things, he wished to avoid hurrying the men.

So we had to march across country about a mile and then got jammed in a large village. However, about midday we reached a low range of hills, whence we could see the enemy in position. On this range of hills the 23rd lay in reserve over two hours. On our left was an enormous mountain bluff which overlooked everything; the only way to get at it was from the rear, which, of course, we could not at once do, so some companies were sent up about half way (up to which point they could approach under cover), beyond this it was as smooth and bare as glass with a slope of 45°. About a thousand men occupied this bluff, displaying three red standards. The reserve was under fire the whole time from this hill; Dr. Duncan, of the 23rd Pioneers, being the first man struck, as he stood along with a group of officers watching the mountain guns firing at the summit of this hill. Until this mountain was occupied no advance could be made, so General Baker lay down alongside of us, watching the attack on this spot, and a few yards off two guns opened fire on the hill without the slighest effect, as the elevation was too great. The Gatlings came up and broke down after firing only two cartridges. At first the reserve 23rd Pioneers and wing 72nd Highlanders lay lining the summit of this range of low hills; but the fire of the mountain guns had drawn the attention of the enemy to us and we dropped in for such a hot fire that we had to mass together as much as possible and crowd into a ravine, but still we were never completely under cover; so we naturally longed for an advance.

Poor Duncan was struck by an Enfield bullet just a couple of inches above the sword belt on the right side as he stood with his back to the hill. As it was cut out lying just over the liver, everybody thought that he had been shot through the body. Fortunately next day we discovered that, though the ribs had been fractured, the bullet had run round them.

When Baker saw that the front attack on this hill was making no way, he attacked the enemy's right centre, and getting possession of two or three hills, he slipped three or four companies in rear, who, ascending the hill, took it in no time, capturing the standards. This was about 2 p. m. Up to this moment the 23rd had not fired a shot. We then advanced about 1,000 yards to attack the enemy's position; for this mountain, which had given us so much trouble, was merely an outpost, and as it had cost us so much time and trouble, we certainly thought that now we had only begun the fighting, and that there was lots before us. The 23rd advanced over this ground in column of double companies. Over an extent of about a hundred yards the shots came in faster than they could be counted. Fortunately, on the deep sandy ground none of them *richocheted* but stuck where they fell (the enemy were firing down on us). We were now crowded like sardines in a box into a ravine, the crest of which was lined with the 72nd. This was a hotter corner than ever. In five minutes a man was shot dead through the head, another through the chest, and a mule through the nose. The length of the ravine was raked from both flanks; whereupon Baker brought up the mountain guns, but these were worse than useless; these two little guns directly they fired, flew to pieces—wheels, trail and gun, turning a complete somersault and rolling down the hill into the ravine on the top of the reserve troops. After a few rounds they took the leading ropes off the battery mules and fastened them on to the gun wheels to check the recoil, which was a great improvement. After being a quarter of an hour in this horrible hole—a nastier time I never wish to spend—I was ordered to take out a company and, help a company of the 5th Goorkhas who had got into a fix and also run out of ammunition; so I took 3,000 rounds on mules and went out.

The hill I had to take was the one railing the reserve on our right. A company of Goorkhas on getting ammunition from me turned on the flank, whilst I went for it in front and we gained the summit without loss. I then saw that the enemy had collected on a large sandhill facing me. It was about 150 yards long, and at least 200 feet high. So, making my dispositions to attack it in due form, I left half a company behind to keep up a fire on it, whilst I ran down with the other half company, of course in skirmishing order. When half way up the hill I moved my helmet and the support came on. It was an awfully steep pull up. Three men on my extreme left ran on ahead of me and got to the summit first, when, getting a volley in their faces, they came bolting back in a heap on me, crying out, "The enemy are there."

I was not angry, I merely chaffed them, saying if the enemy are there, where are you going to? That's not the way to Kabul. They rallied at once, and getting 7 or 8 men together, we fixed bayonets and rushed up the last 20 feet of the hill, taking the enemy in flank, and clearing them out in less than ten seconds. I saw that all the dead had Enfields. This was a wonderfully strong sandhill. A hundred men might have held it against a thousand; it commanded the mouth of the Chardeh Valley. Just opposite to it was the foot of a mountain range which ran away past our right front until it met the Logar River, which ran through a gap in this range. At this gap 12 guns were stationed about 1½ miles away to our right of course. Directly I got to the summit I became aware at once of an awfully hot musketry fire from this range of hills, so I lay down and made all my men lie down on their chests, and then we set to work. Rapid independent firing on this range continued for nearly ten minutes, all the shots flying over our heads. This range was very rocky; covered with great weather-worn blackened boulders, it was simply covered with men. At the foot of this range were crowds of men carrying away their wounded. They, of course, got a very hot time of it from our fire, 300 yards off, had we only been on a level with them, they simply could not have lived. After ten minutes we saw the men streaming up this range of hills in the direction of the Logar River in order to get away from our musketry fire, which was very severe, as the Sikhs were firing splendidly. I then jumped up and ran over the brow of the hill; for hitherto I had been lying down behind the crest, so that I did not know till then what was going on at the foot of my hill; or on my left. I ought to mention that my company was the right one of the main attack.

On looking over the brow of the hill I saw such a beautiful sight. There lay the C. Valley, for miles open and level as a sheet of water, while from the left foot of my hill, back to a depth of 700 or 800 yards, the whole plain seemed covered with white-coated men; they looked as if they were in extended order but stationary. I at once ordered my company to left incline, kneel up and fire down on the heads of this mass of men; and, taking a rifle from the hands of a recruit, who did not understand the use of the grand weapon he had—the Snider—I my self set to work, firing about 80 rounds. All this time we were subjected to a flanking fire from the men who were working up the chain of mountains towards the Logar Valley. I was standing up well marked against the sky line, and the recruit was on his knees handing me cartridges, when a shot, coming from my right, crossed my front and killed the youngster. He positively died without making a gasp for breath. I fired down into this mass of living men till the heat of the barrel blistered my left thumb, and my right hand was cut and bruised from striking the breech block to extract the empty cartridge cases. I knew they could not stand long; twice I saw the mass of men wave backwards and forwards as corn does when wind passes over it. Then, as if one great gust had passed over them, the whole went back, and broke and fled in the direction of Kabul. They had evidently seen the mountain battery which was unlimbering.

In another second I heard the Goorkhas, and, looking to my left, saw them making a bayonet charge in extended order. Directly they had come up in line with me, I joined in with them and we were half way down the hill side, when we were halted to permit the guns to fire over our heads. I knew a trick worth two of that, so closing my company on their right, I went to General Baker and proposed that I should take my company a little distance up this mountain range, to which he agreed. The remainder of my regiment were still in reserve. Had we only had cavalry on this spot we could have killed hundreds of the flying enemy, whilst the fire of mountain guns, *though it may frighten*, certainly does not kill.

I watched the fire of the Gatlings for a short time and went away with the profoundest contempt for them, as the drums containing the cartridges invariably stuck after one revolution, it would have been quicker to have fed the gun by hand with cartridges. However, in a quarter of an hour there was not a single enemy to be seen, and I pushed up along the summit of the rocky range for over half a mile. I then halted, General Baker having told me that he meant to halt an hour before proceeding to turn the enemy's left flank resting on the Logar River. Whilst waiting here we were very much annoyed by the fire of four men perched in some crags some hundreds of yards off. Knowing the advance would shortly be forward, I slipped out a couple of small flanking parties, and getting permission to occupy the crags, went on. A man was here shot through the thigh. We immediately, however, surrounded these men like rats in a trap. When too late they tried to make a bolt for it, but we killed them all. One of them, however, smashed the face of one of my naik with a stone; this was about 4 p. m. This was the last bit of fighting done by the left column, who, wheeling to their right, followed along by the foot of the range, my company leading on the summit. From the highest peak I could see the field guns engaging the enemy's twelve guns, and I saw the 5th P. C. endeavour to make a charge. Overlooking them as I did, I could see the open valley in rear of the enemy, and the swarms of men streaming away to the rear. The gap through which the Logar River ran was still being defended by the help of these 12 guns in position.

As, however, General Baker's turning force approached, the swarms of men proceeding to the rear increased; but as I had been halted by order, I could do nothing but look on. However, a second company having joined me, I was then told to go on. By 5 p. m. we reached the enemy's abandoned guns, the capture of which was of course claimed by the 92nd Highlanders, who had fought them all day. Looking down I saw that the enemy were making one last stand on a hill about one hundred yards long, which was about 1,000 yards in rear of the gap. I descended to the foot of the mountain with my two companies and was passing over the intervening level ground, when suddenly our guns opened fire over my head. On this hill, from the summit of the mountain range, a dozen Shrapnel shells were fired, all bursting beautifully and sending their contents on to the crest of the hill. In five minutes its defenders were flying. I was on the banks of the Logar River in the very act of [illegible] it, in order to get any guns that I might find in this isolated hill, when the halt was [illegible], and we were told that that day's fighting was done, and that we were to bivouac where we were.

As the Punjab Pioneers had marched out at 8 a. m. simply on fatigue duty, they had not brought their great coats with them, and, in fact, had nothing on but their thin drill working suits. On this being represented to Brigadier General Baker, he permitted us to return to camp, some four miles in rear, on condition that we were on the same ground by 5 o'clock next morning. It was about nine o'clock before we reached our camp owing to the roads being blocked, etc. I saw in a village one of our field guns in great grief, having turned over completely, and which the gunners, assisted by a squad of cavalry men, were endeavouring to right by hauling with drag ropes.

Reaching camp we found all our tents struck and a bivouac the order of the day.

By 4 a. m. next day, we, on our way to the scene of the late action—many of the hilltops were occupied by bands of prowling Ghilzais who thought they could indulge in the pleasure of firing long shots at our baggage without being punished—one party so annoyed us that the R. H. A. guns unlimbered and fired a few rounds at them. Some prisoners fell into our hands—men taken in the act of trying to loot our baggage; orders concerning them had already been issued, and also concerning all men firing at us. Having first appropriated their shoes—for the Kabul Field Force is almost barefooted—they were placed against a mud wall and a couple of shots fired into each of them, thus squaring all accounts.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 5.

THE Dusserah festival terminated in a grand procession, in which H. H. the Thakore Sahib, with all his officials, cavalry, infantry, and police, took part. From Roopooree, where some religious ceremoney was performed, the procession returned late in the evening, winding up with a discharge of artillery in honour of the occasion.

The people are all looking forward to a glorious harvest, after the exceptionally favourable monsoon they have just been blessed with. The poor ryots and famine-stricken population will once again, after a period of three years, experience the luxury of a full stomach while the season lasts.

The authorities here, both Government and Darbari, are busily engaged examining and embarking the ponies contributed by the Kathiawar Chiefs towards the Afghan expedition. I should say about 400 have been despatched to Verawal there to await the arrival of a Government steamer to tow them on to Kurrachee. The ponies seem a serviceable lot, and will no doubt improve before they reach their destination, as great care is taken to feed them well—perhaps their last good feed. The present would be a grand opportunity to test the stamina of the various breeds of ponies sent to the front, as they have been selected from almost all parts of India. A detailed report by a specially deputed officer on this point, on the conclusion of hostilities, will be extremely interesting and well worth the labour spent in its preparation.

The P. W. Department retirement scheme has created no small amount of havoc throughout India, and even this State which has only recently been deservedly complimented by Sir Madhava Rao, on the excellence of its public works, will shortly be deprived of the services of its able Engineer, Mr. Proctor-Sims, through the operation of that relentless order. Mr. Sims has done really good work for Bhavnagar, and the buildings designed and erected by him are certainly the best we have. His last, the Percival Fountain, not yet unveiled, is about as pretty a bit of work as one can desire.

The cotton season has not fairly set in. The Bhavnagar Mill and Press Company, however, are the only ones "pressing" at present. There are four press companies here, and a very likely competition is anticipated. A lakh and a quarter bales is the rough estimate, so that there is something to compete for.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 1st November, was 57 feet and 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year was 57 feet and 8 tenths.

TRESPASS.—Govind Pudia was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Govind Shunwar. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapur burning ground on view of the body of Puka Dossa. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis."

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Ismail Goolam Ally was yesterday sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for attempting to steal a silver ornament, valued Rs. 2, the property of one Nanee, woman.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapur burning ground on view of the body of Gopal Andoojee. Deceased was a labourer who died from the effects of injuries he sustained about ten days ago by an accidental fall of a bale of gunnies on his leg. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GOOD TEMPLARS' HALL, BYCULLA.—On Thursday evening last a drawing-room entertainment in aid of a charitable purpose was held at the Good Templars' Hall, Byculla. The treat owes much of its success to the zeal of Mr. W. Critchell, the secretary, who has been taking considerable interest in the cause of Good Templarism.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in the New Secretariat on Monday next, the 10th inst., for examination in the native language:—Hindostani.—Lieut. A. C. Yates, 18th Regt. N. I., Lieut. F. S. O. Inglefield, Staff Corps, Lieut. Plant, and 2nd Lieut. A. Phayre, 2-11th Foot.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Ooma Bapoo, Dugroo Rama, Puna Thackery, and Soorkia Balloo, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash of the value of Rs. 164. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were sentenced each to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 4 to six months' similar imprisonment.

ICHULKARJI DRAMATIC CORPS.—The performances given by this popular company at the Victoria Theatre during the last week were of a most agreeable character and on both occasions drew a bumber house. The pieces acted were the representation in Marathi of two of Shakespear's "Cymbeline" and "the Comedy of Errors." Judging from the long and frequent plaudits it must be said that both the pieces were well received.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Sonoo Essoo, Dugroo Rama, Ooma Bapoo, Gunnoo Gopal, and Puna Thackery were yesterday committed by Mr. P. Ryan for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 charged with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold ornament, wearing apparel and cash of the value of Rs. 957, and prisoners Nos. 4 and 5 with receiving and assisting in disposing of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.—We are informed by the manager of the Royal Marionetes now playing at the Framjee Institute, that the company will remain in Bombay for three weeks and perform every evening, making changes of programme at intervals, also that he will be most happy to entertain proposals from heads of schools and public institutions to receive schoolars and large parties at a minimum rate for admission. Such an opportunity may not occur again for affording really healthy and intensely amusing performances for old and young, as the company return to England early in the ensuing year, being under engagement to appear at the Chrystal Palace, London.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-day on the green opposite the Sailors' Home at 10 a. m. between the Cathedral High School Cricket Club and that of the John Connon High School. The following are the names of the players:—

C. HIGH SCHOOL.	J. C. HIGH SCHOOL.
F. Mahon	A. Irvine
C. Warner	G. Shamrethe
D. McKenzie	E. Shamrethe
C. Sargon	J. Roberts
T. Jolly	T. Waite
A. Anderson	C. McKenzie
A. Harrington	E. James
E. Maylaw	J. Hainsworth
C. Knowles	C. Muirhead
H. Corke	T. Wood
H. Shrewsbury	W. Waite.

THE APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

THE following decision was delivered yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in an appeal preferred by Mr. Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, one of the trustees of the Mooljee and Mahadeo Bhags in respect of the assessment of those buildings:—

"The premises in question in the first case consist of two dharamsalas and two bungalows. These premises were purchased and some of the buildings were afterwards erected in pursuance of a scheme for charitable purposes, settled, by the High Court, under a decree made by the said court and directing that the unexpended residue of a charitable bequest, with certain accumulations of one Mooljee Madhowdass, deceased, should be so expended. The petitioners with others were appointed trustees of the said property. The dharamsala and bungalows are used by all Hindus, rich and poor, coming to Bombay except *mhars*, *moochees*, and others of low caste. All Hindus except those mentioned have the right to use the premises without charge for a reasonable time, and no resident of Bombay is allowed to occupy the premises. The premises in question in the second case consist of two bungalows, one containing a large hall with two small rooms at each side and a large verandah round it. The other bungalow contains a small wall, and two rooms with a loft and cook-room over them and a verandah in front. The first and larger bungalow is stated to be used for wedding purposes, public entertainments, public meetings, and for preaching in. The other bungalow is used principally by persons coming to perform wedding ceremonies, some of whom reside in the bungalow for some days. It is also used for the custody of armaments and lamps belonging to a certain temple, and by the worshippers of the temple on holidays, and for cooking food in for the image in the temple. These premises may be used by all Hindus, except *mhars*, *moochees*, and others of low caste, on application to the petitioners. The petitioners seek to claim exemption from assessment of these properties under section 77 of the Municipal Act, on the ground that the premises are exclusively occupied for charitable purposes. It will be necessary to define the meaning to be put on the word "charitable" as used in this Act. That word appears to have acquired a particular legal technical meaning in the courts as regards charitable bequest under the statute of Elizabeth, besides its more ordinary and plain signification. I think in consulting this Act that the intention of the legislature was to use that word in its ordinary and plain sense, charity is a gift to those in need. In its most general application it would be a gift to the poor and needy. In the first case the premises are used by all Hindu travellers, rich and poor, except those of low caste, coming to Bombay as a dharamsala. No doubt as regards the poor it is a charitable use, and as regards the rich I cannot say it may not be a charitable use to shelter the houseless traveller until he can procure another accommodation. On these grounds I decide that the premises are not liable to be assessed. Most charities are open to abuse, and it should be the principal duty of the trustees to prevent it. In the other case the premises are used for wedding ceremonies, public entertainments, and public meetings, and for preaching in. I cannot include such purposes under the word "charitable" within its plain or ordinary meaning. It appears to me that only persons with means can use these premises for most of the purposes mentioned. It is a great convenience to them no doubt, but I cannot see that such use by them is in any way a use for a charitable purpose, and certainly some of these purposes are not religious ones. I therefore discharge the appeal in this case.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DIRECT POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND KURRACHEE.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 7.

On Tuesday last, an important meeting of the whole of the prominent members of the European and Native community was held in the Chamber of Commerce building here, when it was resolved that a memorial be addressed to the Supreme Government for the establishment of a direct postal service between Aden and Kurrachee for the conveyance of the overland mails of Sind, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Alexander McHinch, the present Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. James Grant, of the Bank of Bombay, was asked to preside. In his address he dwelt eloquently on the advantage Kurrachee has, as regards distance, when compared with Bombay, and observed that troops on their way from Zululand to Multan ought not to have been taken to Bombay and sent to Multan, a distance of 1,760 miles from Bombay, when they could have been brought across from Aden, landed at Kurrachee, and sent up to Multan, a distance of only 614 miles.

Mr. David Ross, the Traffic Manager of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, who happened to be in Kurrachee on business, was invited to the meeting, and addressed the meeting very effectively on the advantages and facilities of the port for the receipt and discharge of cargo. He considered that Government should regard direct postal communication between Kurrachee and England as an urgent military requirement, only second in importance to the extension of the railway system to the frontier. He said that the leading merchants and traders in such large centres of commerce as Delhi, Meerut, Sahranpur, Umballa, Ludiana, Jullunder, Umritsur, Lahore, and Multan were constantly enquiring why direct postal service to England *via* Kurrachee did not exist; and he assured the citizens of Kurrachee that the traders of the Punjab and North-West Provinces would zealously aid in any efforts to show Government the urgent necessity of a direct mail service. He also observed that Mr. Andrews at home was now arranging in London a through system of booking goods and ultimately passengers in connection with the B. I. S. N. Company, so that consignments will be despatched direct to and from London, and all stations between Kurrachee and Delhi.

WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

POONA, Nov. 7.

Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke and nine accomplices were convicted and sentenced to-day. This being known to be the last day of the trial, the mass of spectators was very great, intense excitement prevailed, and the Court room was closely packed from an early hour. All the vakils for the defence were absent except Mr. Xavier. The Judge, Mr. Newnham, summed up the case for an hour, starting with the diary and autobiography. He showed how completely the intentions and proceedings of Wasudeo, as stated in them, were corroborated by oral evidence. The defence was characterised to be absurd and utter trash. The main part of the diary and autobiography were perfectly clear and lucid, and showed no symptom of deranged mind. After consultation for two hours, the jury unanimously found Wasudeo and the nine others guilty of all the charges. Four prisoners were acquitted. A finding with regard to one prisoner, whose witnesses had not arrived, was reserved. In sentencing Wasudeo, the Judge said,—Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, you have been convicted on overwhelming evidence of all the charges laid against you. The sentence I am about to pass upon you, owing to the leniency of our Penal Code, I pass with extreme regret. Your mischievous folly has done no harm to the British *raj*, at the same time it has done no good to any human being except the policemen who have received rewards for good service, while it has brought ruin and misery on hundreds of your fellow citizens, the death of the Pulluspey sepoy, as well as the deaths of those poor, misguided men, who were shot at Tassoobai hill in arms against the authorities. Of these crimes you are morally, though not legally, guilty. The sentence upon you is that you be transported for life. The nine other prisoners were sentenced to be transported for ten years each. Some of them shed tears, but Wasudeo, though somewhat depressed, made an effort to appear calm and collected, and even laughed at his fellow prisoners crying.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

LATEST FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

General Macpherson's Brigade from Kabul was to reach Tezin on the 6th instant and meet General Gough.

Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan has left Kandahar for Kabul.

General Hughes was expected at Kandahar on the 8th.

General Palliser has left Kandahar for India.

The publication of the Government proclamation has been well received by the people in Kandahar. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan holds the provisional government.

From Ali Kheyl it is stated that Hassan and Ahmed Kheyl Jajis have paid the fine imposed on them and given hostages.

The force at Ali Kheyl leaves on the 8th.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

In the Legislative Council to-day, after some discussion, Mr. Colvin obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate labour in factories. A Select Committee was appointed to report on the Bill. Mr. Stokes moved for, and after some discussion obtained, leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of gladers and farcy among horses. The report of the Select Committee on the Foreign Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill, 1872, was presented to the Council. Sir John Strachey's motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of Town Duties and Tolls in Municipalities was postponed.

The Council adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS AND TEKKE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main body of the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans has returned to Tchikislar.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Trade throughout Great Britain is reviving generally. The traffic on the different lines of Railway is improving and stocks are buoyant.

THE STEAMER KAISER-I-HIND AGROUND.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 7.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, outward bound to Bombay, is aground in Lake Timsah and her position is considered serious. She is now unloading her cargo. The Canal is, however, free for the passage of other steamers, and traffic remains uninterrupted.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

It is rumoured that the English Ministry is about to negotiate for a settlement of the relations between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and China, left to-day.

PORT SAID, Nov. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, left yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115⅝ ex-co.
Bar Silver	53⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	86⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,600,000
Bills Discounted	£18,600,000
Bullion	£30,200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 7, 7-28 A. M.

Mail steamer Ancona from China arrived.

MADRAS, Nov. 7, 12-30.

Manila mail leaves Hongkong Saturday afternoon.

A SPECIAL telegram from Kabul to the Lahore paper states that the Amir has volunteered the information that there is buried in the city nine lakhs of rupees, the property of Abdulla Jan's mother. A party has gone to seize Yakub's chamberlain, and Abdulla Ghajis has been arrested. If Asmatolla comes in, says the same telegram, there will be no fighting on the Khyber line. We deserted him on the last occasion. If he remains out the tribes will give all the trouble they can. Shuturgurdan has been abandoned, and the brigade started on the 1st instant to open the Khyber route.

THE following was published in a Bombay *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, yesterday:—Under section 8 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to be Conservators of the said Port; and as such shall collect the port dues leviable under the said Act in the said port.

WITH reference to their announcement of 12th August, the Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation intimate that the accounts of the Corporation which have now been duly audited, show a net profit for the half year ending 30th June of £41,784-17-10, being equivalent to 5¼ per cent. per annum on the capital, but they have decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum only, and to carry forward £11,784-17-10 to next account.

A NOTICE appears in our advertising columns of Christy's hydro-incubator and poultry rearing apparatus, which deserves the attention of those who are interested in improving the breed of poultry in this country. It would be refreshing to see this sort of thing emanate from "country gentlemen" in India. "The incubator hatches and the rearer rears better than any hen ever did" (L. Raustorne, Hutton Hall, Preston); "I am perfectly satisfied with the result; it is my intention to keep the hydro-incubator at work for the next three months, no more broody hens for me." (P. F. Le Swur, Jersey); and these are specimen of Mr. Christy's testimonials. The system may be inferred from the following articles which the apparatus comprises, tell-tale egg tester, hydro-incubator, hydro-rearing mother, syphon mother, open-air mother, engraisseuse, so that what go in as eggs if they pass the tell-tale egg tester, emerge plump little half fowls ready for the market. We should think the apparatus worth a trial.

WRITING from Kabul, the Special Correspondent of the Lahore paper fears that the general hatred of the entire country towards us, and the religious fanaticism which so sways the people, may, during the winter, band them in one last attempt against us. Great efforts are being made to obtain an efficient trasport, thirty or forty *yaboos* are being purchased daily. These ponies are truly wonderful animals. They beat mules as transport animals in every respect; they amble gaily along with four or five maunds, and often the driver, too, perched over the load; they are easily fed and are very hardy; their one fault is they fight like demons, and, if allowed, they would not even like the Kilkenny cats leave a tale behind them.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bhawulpur is said to have purchased from Messrs. Osler & Co., of Calcutta, the handsome glass throne which was exhibited by them at the late Paris Exhibition.

THE *Englishman* is informed that there is no truth whatever in the statement of the *Railway Service Gazette* that orders have been passed to engage none but European guards on the East Indian Railway. The only order bearing any resemblance to it is one lately issued by the Traffic Manager that when District Superintendents put forward applicants for employment, they are to see that they are robust, as well as intelligent, and not to send up East Indians unless they are of a good class and likely to be fit to make efficient guards.

IT is said that one of the magistrates of the Calcutta Police has asked the Government of Bengal to suggest to the India Government the necessity of making a provision in the New Criminal Procedure, now before the Imperial Legislative Council, for the maintenance of aged parents by their sons. Under the existing procedure the maintenance of wives by their husbands, and of illegitimate children by their reputed fathers, is made compulsory, but no special provision is made in the case of parents.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper steps will soon be taken for the appointment of a special commission to investigate and report upon the whole question of rent law and custom in Bengal. The proposal was originally due to Sir Ashley Eden; and, after full consideration, it received the assent of the Supreme Government. The duties of the commission are more particularly defined as consisting in the preparation of "an analysis and digest" of the existing laws; an examination of the various suggestions which, within the last few years, have been made for the amendment of the rent laws; and finally the submission of a draft bill based on the facts and conclussions the commission may have arrived at. It has also been officially suggested that the opinions of the judicial and executive officers of the province, as also of "the public generally," should be considered before the introduction of the bill into the Legislative Council.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 17,93,27,316 as against Rs. 17,92,74,723, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 30,53,12,119 as against Rs. 28,46,[illegible]23. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 4,97,69,181 as against Rs. 2,80,30,542, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,30,81,408, as against Rs. 1,20,82,487. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 2,01,25,386 as against Rs. 2,06,40,462, and that of export duty collected Rs. 25,15,805 as against Rs. 23,27,522.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Allahabad paper, dated Kabul, Nov. 1, states that General Macpherson's brigade left that morning, as arranged, for Butkhak, accompanied by two guns R. H. A. and 12th Bengal Cavalry; four mountain guns and Swinley's battery join him in two days. They arrived here to-day from Charasia with a large convoy of stores from Shuturgurdan, escorted by the 5th Punjab Infantry and 9th Lancers. The head-quarters come in to-morrow. General Hugh Gough, with the 3rd Sikhs, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Kohat Mountain Battery, is marching down from the left hand of the Logar River to Zahidabad with the remainder of the stores. The detail for general regiments has arrived, and all these troops are expected in by the 5th at latest. The strength here will be equal to all emergencies, although three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, two R. A. guns and a mountain battery will be absent with General Macpherson for two or three weeks in opening up the route to Gundamuk. Sir Frederick Roberts goes out to-morrow to Butkhak to examine a shorter northern road, which avoids the detour to Tezeen. He will return here on Monday afternoon.

IN an encounter, in August last, between the Sappers and the insurgents at Rumpa, Chendriah's matchlock was captured, with a few bows and arrows; they have been sent to the Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George, and will, in all probability, be forwarded to Utakamund for the inspection of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Neville Chambarlain.

A CALCUTTA paper states that the following letter was sent by the Ministers of King Theebaw to the Government of India:—"We received intimation at seven o'clock this morning from the British Resident of his intention to leave Mandalay with their other officials, and while proceeding to the steamer, they called away several British subjects. While friendship between the British and Burmese Governments continues, the Resident having so hurriedly quitted Mandalay, as if there had been cause of danger, has given rise to great public alarm. The Burmese officials are filled with the extreme of regret that they had no chance afforded them to inquire into the matter, and no opportunity given them to manifest those feelings of friendship and gratitude towards the British which animate them."

WE learn from a correspondent of the *Madras Times* that "India has received greater attention at Cambridge this year than ever before, as, besides the Indian Languages Tripos and Semitic Languages Tripos, and the facilities offered by the University, and several of the Colleges by which they can pass a shortened course at the University, provisions have been made to encourage natives to pass through the University. This has been done by allowing Sanskrit or Arabic to be substituted for Greek in the previous examinations which every person has to pass in order to obtain a degree. The Board of Oriental Studies fixed upon the story of Nala and Sakuntala as the Sanskrit subject, with the Koran and Wright's Arabic reading book as the Arabic subjects instead of Greek. In order to afford practical help to Indian students, the Professors of Sanskrit and Arabic have been supplemented by the appointment of Sir R. R. Wilson as Reader of Indian Law, Mr. S. M. E. Kempson, B. A., Caius, as teacher of Indian History and Geography, and the Rev. J. Sharp, Oxon, late head master of the Noble High School, Masulipatam, as lecturer on the Telugu language. The Reader of Indian Law delivered his introductory lectures in the beginning of 1879, on 'The value to Englishman generally of a knowledge of the Laws of India,' and 'The sources of the Laws now force in British India.' Mr. Kempson delivered a course of lectures during the Lent and Easter terms on the History of India during the Hindu and Muhammadan periods."

A LARGE number of the unfortunate speculators who hired the services of the Rev. Talmage during his late preaching tour in England regret that they were induced to trade in religion, not so much from remorse as from an impoverished exchequer. The fact is, the speculation did not pay. The pulpit-thumber and his agents demanded high terms in advance, and when the seats remained unsold refused to refund any portion of the price paid. Talmage, however, is perfectly satisfied with his trip and chuckles over his hoard. He boasts of having been admitted into the best houses in England and of having mixed with the aristocracy as well as the common people, and felt equally at home among both. It is quite possible, in spite of the inappropriateness of the connection, that Talmage was entertained by the aristocracy. For the most vulgar and upstart Americans are received where Englishmen of a similar rank would find the door shut in their faces. Talmage says he preached and lectured in Great Britain ninety-six times and ninety-four days, and that when he arrived in London there were awaiting him about four thousand professional invitations. The reporter who interviewed him remarked that one of the London newspapers spoke of the many hundred pounds fees which the unfathomable gullibility of the British public had turned into his pockets, to which the Brooklyn pastor replied, with an expression of unctuous and deep-seated satisfaction, tha the did not wish to enlarge upon the topic, it would look like forcing his private affairs before the public; but his view of the matter was that his visit had been "a financial success." And from all accounts there is little doubt but it was so. This person went over to England to make money by the Gospel, and he succeeded, proving from his point of view, and in spite of the doctrine to the contrary that it is possible to serve two masters, of whom Mammon is one.

THE Municipality of Vienna has, albeit somewhat late, done a graceful thing by resolving to take into public care the tombs of the great composers who repose outside the city walls. Beethoven, Schubert, Haydn, Mozart, and Gluck are among the glorious names read by the wanderer through the cemeteries of Vienna, and not a few visitors to these memorable shrines have been pained to observe the forlorn and neglected aspect of some of them. It is not long since sacrilegious hands defaced the memorial erected to Mozart by the town, now repentant, which permitted him to be buried in the common fosse, and two or three years ago the tomb of Schubert, at Wahring, was fast falling into a ruinous state, while to none of these illustrious graves did more than a few enthusiastic visitors bring the simple offering of a wreath. It is satisfactory to know that Vienna will henceforth guard the monuments of the masters who in life did her so much honour, and not only keep them in repair, but make them bright with flowers—fit emblems of the pure enjoyment conferred upon the world by those who lie beneath.

IT would appear that in certain parts of Europe—notably in France—marriage is no longer so popular an institution as it was in times when human wants were fewer in number and human tastes simpler in character. The Conseil Général of the Rhône Department, painfully impressed by the falling off in the matrimonial returns recorded within the limits of its jurisdiction, has recently passed a somewhat startling resolution, by which it proposes to promote connubiality through the agency of the tax-gatherer. This resolution is embodied in a decree imposing a fiscal penalty upon bachelors for the offence against nature and society which it assumes them to perpetrate by malignantly and perniciously remaining single. The following is a brief abridgment of the decree in question:—"Considering that celibacy is contra naturam, and that Providence has prescribed to all existing human beings the ordinance that they shall be born, shall procreate their species, and shall die; ....considering that it is the bachelors—soldiers, sailors, lawyers, and, indeed, men of all careers and occupations—who offend all the States of Europe with corrupt views and immoral tendencies; that ecclesiastics, trappists, and the so-called upper classes are addicted to sensual indulgence and improprieties which are worse than death itself: it is hereby decreed that the support of forsaken children shall defrayed by the deduction of one-fourth from the salary or pension of every official or pensioner who is unmarried and resident in the department of the Rhone, from the humblest to the most exalted employ who belongs or has belonged to the army, the magistrature, or any other branch of the public administration." Female influence is evidently predominant in the Council-General of the Rhône Department. To render bachelors hood penal by mulcting the Minotaur of twenty-five per cent. of his annual income is an expedient at once so bold and so ingenious that it can only have been originated by the feminine intellect and put in practice by a corporation of well disciplined Benedicks.

WE are told in classic pages that Venus harnessed doves to her rosy chariot, and that Arion's marine car was drawn by sportive dolphins, trained to swift and steady traction by sea nymphs of dazzling beauty. It must surely have been some such mythological tradition that inspired Mr. Stewart, fisherman, of Morgan, South Australia, to instruct a pelican in the performance which created so lively a sensation among his fellow-citizens of the rising little Antipodean township a few weeks ago. Morgan is built on the bank of a huge lagoon, the placid waters of which are overlooked by the principal promenade of the place. What was the surprise of the Morganite flâneurs one fine afternoon in the springtide of September, when they beheld their townsman, the piscatorial Stewart, gliding across the glassy bosom of their lake in a small flat-bottomed boat, towed by a gigantic pelican, which he guided by means of fishing lines made fast to the creature's head in the manner of reins. Calmly smoking his pipe, and reclining comfortably in the stern of his boat, Stewart handled his "ribbons" with the stolid dexterity of a Court coachman. The well-trained pelican, obedient to every pressure of his master's hand, executed a variety of intricate evolutions, apparently unembarrassed by the weight of the vehicle to which it was harnessed, and finally swam back at racing speed to its stable, without having turned a feather. Who shall say, after this convincing proof of our winged fellow-creatures' docility, that the famous project of aerial navigation, by the aid of eagles, tempted to strenuous flight by lumps of raw meat suspended a few inches in front of their beaks, may not be feasible?

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows:—On Sundays, at Falkland Road Byculla, at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. R. F. Winter, Chaplain.

Next Sunday at 8 a. m. Mrs. Amanda Smith will deliver a Gospel address at Falkland Hall, and at 11 a. m. Rev. W. B. Osborn will preach at Dean Hall, and at 6 p. m. at Falkland Hall, and on Monday evening at 7-30, a Missionary Meeting will be held at Falkland Hall when addresses will be delivered by Miss C. Swain, M. D., (for several years a Medical Missionary in the North West), Miss L. R. Drake and Mrs. Amanda Smith. The public are invited.

THE TRIAL OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

THE trial of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke, the notorious outlaw, and fourteen of his accomplices was continued to-day [being the fourth day] at the Sessions Court on the banks of the river Sungum, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona. The five jurors were in their places when the judge took his seat. The mass of native spectators was as great as on the preceding days. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Government Pleader, Bombay, and Mr. Narayen Jugonnath Bhide, Public Prosecutor at Poona, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee, Vakil Bombay High Court, and Mr. Chintamon Pandurang, of Poona, appeared for Wasudeo Bulwunt; Mr. H. N. Xavier for accused Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, and 15; Mr. Visajee Nilkunt for accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; and Mr. Venkatrao Ramchunder and Bapujee Narayen for accused Nos. 12, 13, and 14.

The judge—The accused No. 16 was discharged. I have got a separate statement made by him.

Mr. Nanabhai—He was discharged by the magistrate.

A medical certificate from the Superintendent of the Yerrowda jail stated that Gainoo Bhickajee, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in connection with the Dhamari dacoity case, who was examined before the magistrate in this case, was unable to attend the court. After some conversation, it was agreed that his evidence be read to the jury; and it was read accordingly.

Doorgabai, mother of the witness Rungnath Moreshwar, said—I had seen accused Wasudeo in Gangapur, where he lived in a temple. A bundle of his papers was in our house; and after he went away, I tore them up and threw them into the river. There were two books which appeared good, and I showed them to one Rama, who said they were English maps. I threw the other papers into the river, because Wasudeo and others were arrested. Rungnath's bundle of papers was separate, and it was not destroyed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mahadeo—My son told me they were the papers of accused Wasudeo. He used to eat in our house for about six weeks and to stay in the temple. He was suffering from fever. He was known to us as "Cassikar Bawa." I knew his name of Wasudeo, because on a previous occasion he had put up with us at Bardalla.

The case for the prosecution closed here. The learned judge read to the jury the statements made by the accused Wasudeo before Mr. Keyser, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 29th October last. The statements of the other accused, which are of no public interest, were also read. There was one detached paper—"Mr. Keyser's papers," his Honour said, "are always in confusion"—and he could not say what it referred to. It was, however, read to the jury.

Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke said—The diary was not read by me, and I want——

The judge—You know that is a lie, because you held it in your hand while it was being read here.

Wasudeo Bulwunt—I mean that before I made the statement to Mr. Keyser, I was not allowed to read it.

The judge—Mr. Keyser has made a note here that it was placed in your hands for your perusal. Have you anything else to say?

Wasudeo Bulwunt—Yes, I want to say about the singular and plural number used in the diary.

The judge—You might do it afterwards.

The vakils for the accused said they would call no witnesses. Mr. Visajee, however, said he had five or six witnesses to call on behalf of his clients, accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The following evidence was called:—

Dhacklya Bhaga, residing at Loni, said he had not seen the five accused in his village since the Sankrant holiday. He saw them about Nagpanchmi. He did not tell Saifudin Naik that the accused were not in their village.

Cross-examined—I have come without a summons. Major Daniell told me to keep a watch over the robbers. Nahana Foujdar offered me a gun, but I declined to receive it.

Wittoo Raghoo, a vendor of flowers in Bombay, said the accused Nos. 4, 5, and 7 were in Bombay from Maha until the Nagpanchmi holidays. Nos. 4 and 5 boarded with him.

Hurry Khundoo, a resident of Bombay, remembered seeing accused Nos. 4, 5, and 7 in Bombay about the 15th March last. Nos. 4 and 5 had put up with Wittoo Raghoo, and No. 7 with the witness. They were in Bombay for a month.

Mr. Visajee complained that three witnesses from Deesa on behalf of No. 6, whose names he had given to the magistrate, did not appear. A report received from Deesa stated that the witnesses were unwilling to come because they had not received their batta. Mr. Visajee had no other witnesses to call.

A question arose here as to whether the vakils for the defence should address the court before or after Mr. Nanabhai summed up the case. Mr. Nanabhai contended that witness having been called for one of the accused, he was entitled to address the court after the speeches for the defence. His Honour decided that Mr. Nanabhai should speak before the vakils for the defence.

Mr. Nanabhoy then briefly summed up on behalf of the prosecution. He said the case presented by him to the jury in his opening statement had now been established by the diary and the other documents put in and by the oral evidence. The object of Wasudeo Bulwunt to overthrow the British *raj* was now fully made out. He collected men and money in different places and although his object was not revealed to others, what else could that object be but to overthrow the British *raj*? There was corroborative evidence in the diary and the autobiography; and some of the transactions mentioned in both had been corroborated by the oral testimony. He said in the former in one place—"Thinking of thousands of things like this, my mind turned against Europeans, and I wished to ruin them. From morning to night, while bathing, eating, sleeping, I was brooding over this, and I could get no proper rest. At midnight I used to get up and think how this ruin might be done until I was as one mad." Was not this evidence of an intention to wage war against the Queen? That he participated in the dacoities was clear upon the evidence—he was present at the looting of Dhamari and other places. He made admissions in the diary and in the autobiography which bore out the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. (Reads at great length extracts from the diary and the autobiography out of a printed Government Compilation marked "Confidential.") In one place, he exclaimed, if the men continued to leave him, "How is my purpose to be accomplished?" He kept his purpose to overthrow the British *raj* constantly in view. (Reads at considerable length further extracts from the diary and the autobiography.) The evidence of the Rohillas, supported by the evidence of Rungopunt, showed the nature of his transactions at Gahnoor and Aunoor. It was a continuation of the same object, namely, to overthrow the British Government. The two proclamations issued by him offering a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the head of the Governor and Rs. 3,000 for the head of the Collector, were but indices to the same object. The letter found in his possession from the astrologer of Benares was but another link in the chain of evidence they had called to prove Wasudeo's intentions against the British Government. Upon the evidence of the witnesses examined and upon the evidence afforded by the diary and the autobiography, Mr. Nanabhai remarked confidently that the charges laid under several sections of the Penal Code were fully made out. He therefore asked the jury to convict the accused Wasudeo upon his own statements.

His Honour, with reference to one of the sections, remarked that the magistrates here usually made the stupid mistake of committing prisoners under sections of the Code defining the punishment to be awarded in addition to the sections defining the offences committed.

Mr. Nanabhai then drew the jury's attention to the evidence against the prisoners generally on the charges of committing dacoities and of belonging to gangs of dacoits,—specifying the evidence of particular witnesses (whom he mentioned by their numbers) as it bore against particular prisoners whom he mentioned also by their numbers. He asked the jury to say by their verdict against which of the prisoners the latter description of charges had been established. He might remark with regard to the charges preferred against Wasudeo that although, at the first blush of the matter, it might appear an unlikely, an impossible thing that Wasudeo, with a handful of Ramoshis, should ever dream of subverting the British Government, yet that the jury would remember that men, who had ere this commenced as leaders of small bands, had become leaders of armies and rulers of kingdoms. Might it not be that Wasudeo had been studying the histories of those men and was trying to imitate their example?

Mr. Mahadeo, in addressing the jury on behalf of accused Wasudeo, requested them to leave out of their minds any impressions gathered from what they might have heard or read outside the court. From a consideration for his own position, he would not try in the presence of an intelligent jury like that before him to make out a case which he could not support upon the papers before the court. That might be against the wish of his client, but that course he (Mr. Mahadeo) intended to follow in the remarks he was about to make. The jury would remember that Wasudeo was a member of a respectable family and was a Government servant in the Military Finance Office on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. They were warned to receive the statements made in the diary and the autobiography with considerable caution. It was in evidence that he was suffering from fever when he wrote portions of the latter. Upon the evidence such as it was, the vakil trusted that the jury would agree with him in thinking that the autobiography was not the production of a sane or sound mind. Although there was no evidence that Wasudeo was in such a state of mind as to be relegated to a lunatic asylum, yet it was apparent that he had been for a time a monomaniac hankering after one particular thing. There could be no doubt that Wasudeo was, when he wrote the autobiography, in a fevered state both of mind and of body. Probably detached portions of it were such as would make him liable under the provisions of the Penal Code, but the jury must look to the whole of the book, and not to detach passages. It might be said that Wasudeo was either an extraordinary character or a confirmed villain. Upon either hypothesis, the prosecution failed; and the conclusion to which the jury would come would probably be that Wasudeo, when he wrote the autobiography at least, was not in a state of mind under which the jury would wish to punish him under the provisions of the Penal Code. With that proof of his guilt in his possession, would he not, if he was in his proper senses, have thrown the document into the river, when he found himself beset by the police? As to the diary, Mr. Mahadeo said that his client's explanation was that he joined the dacoits intending to remain with them up to a certain stage, and then to give up the offenders to justice, and thereby rid the Government of a source of public annoyance. Unless with some such view, it was highly improbable that he would preserve the diary with him until the very moment when he was arrested. With regard to the class of witnesses called by the prosecution, Mr. Mahadeo remarked the jury would notice that they were mostly accomplices. If Wasudeo had been a person of extraordinary mind as the prosecution alleged, was it probable that he would have sought the assistance of mere school boys and taken them as help-mates in the grand design of overthrowing the British *raj*? It had come out in the evidence that one witness at least—Wasudeo's brother-in-law—had been coersed by the police to make the statements that he did make; and the natural presumption was that similar coercion had been exercised by the police towards most of the other witnesses. Mr. Mahadeo proceeded to point out the contradictions and discrepancie in the evidence for the prosecution. The intention with which Wasudeo joined the dacoits was exactly what he stated, namely, to shield the innocent from violence which would have been committed but for the restraints imposed by him, and afterwards to give up the offenders to justice. Was there evidence of one single act of atrocity or villainy committed by him in the course of any of the dacoities in which he joined; or was there any evidence of his having reaped personal benefit from the loot collected in different places? As to the few arms found in Wasudeo's house, Mr. Mahadeo ridiculed the idea set up by the prosecution that they were intended to subvert the British Government. The prosecution alleged that Wasudeo's initial steps in the prosecution of his design were to collect men, money, and arms. The evidence did not support any one of these hypotheses. It showed most clearly that, when he went to Rungopunt's house, he had no money with him and no arms except a small sword. Were these materials in sufficient quantity and strength to enable him to succeed in his object of overthrowing the British *raj* or of waging war against the Queen? Mr. Mahadeo submitted that the oral evidence called to support the theory of the prosecution wholly failed, and that it pointed only to one conclusion, namely, that the conduct of Wasudeo was that of a man whose mind was diseased. For these reasons the vakil trusted that the jury would acquit his client of any intention to wage war against the Queen and of the other alleged offences against the State.

Mr. Xavier, Mr. Visajee, and Mr. Venkatrao addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients, submitting that it was not proved that they were present at any of the dacoities alleged to have been committed by them respectively.

Mr. Visajee was allowed to reserve his defence of accused No. 6, three witnesses on whose behalf, summoned from Deesa, had not yet arrived, but were expected soon to arrive.

The judge said he would dispose of the case of all the prisoners, allowing the case against No. 6 to stand over, which latter would be disposed of on a future day when the jurors would have to attend for half an hour or so.

Mr. Nanabhai made a few remarks on the evidence called on behalf of accused Nos. 4, 5, and 7, submitting it was the usual sort of unreliable evidence to prove an *alibi*.

The chief constable of Haveli was called to show that, when he went to Bombay to search for accused Nos. 4, 5, and 7, they were not to be found in the houses of the two Bombay witnesses called for the defence.

The judge asked the jury if they would like to hear him sum up the case at that late hour (nearly 5 o'clock.)

The jury wished the summing-up might be adjourned for a day; and the court accordingly adjourned until to-morrow (Friday.)

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Baptain C. J. Browrigg, will sail to-day for England, with 34 officers, 11 ladies, and 14 children, and also 845 men, 70 women, and 189 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Lieut and Mrs W Tylden, R A	Surg L R Dauson, I M D.
	1-3RD FOOT.
Major G H Cochrane, 2-8th Foot	Lieut-Col F Morley
	Major F T Hobson
Lieut F W Archer, 2-60th Foot	Capt and Mrs W F Kerr and 2 children
Lieut H G Weir, R H A	Capt F W Kane
Major and Mrs W A T Helden and child, 100th Foot	Capt and Mrs C E Reeves
	Capt and Mrs G E Harley and child
Capt M S Wynne, 81st Foot	
Capt P G Hill, 4th Rifles	Capt and Mrs A T Leslie
Capt H F S Bolton, 1-18th Foot	Capt and Mrs R A Hickson
	Capt and Mrs A E Ommanney
Lieut P Saltmarshe, R H A	Capt and Mrs M H Hayes
Surg-Major and Mrs T Moriarty and 3 children, A M D	Lieut H J Ferguson
	Lieut J W Hind
	Lieut B F Holme
Surg-Major A H Rotigan, A M D	Lieut G H Chippendale
	2nd Lieut G A Porter
Captain C W H Wilson, 1-6th Foot	2nd Lieut A McLachlan
	Captain and Pay-Master and Mrs Crookenden and 2 children
Lieut G B Rogers, 48th Foot	
Lieut A H Whitehorne, R H A	Lieut and Adjt R G Kellenwich
Lieut and Mrs E Walker, Staff Corps	Quarter-Master and Mrs J W Colley and 5 children.

ARREST OF A FORGER AND SEIZURE OF FORGED NOTES AT SURAT.

WITH reference to the arrest of Mea Dad Khan, who has been prosecuted at Ahmedabad on a charge of being found in possession of a number of forged notes, his brother-in-law, named Goolam Hoosein Peer Mahomed, was arrested a few days ago by Captain Portman, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, being found in possession of another batch of forged currency notes at Surat. From information received by Captain Portman, he searched the house of Goolam Hoosein Peer Mahomed, where about thirty currency notes a few implements for forging notes were found in the zenana belonging to the said Goolam Hoosein Peer Mahomed. The forged notes recovered were yesterday handed over by Captain Portman to the Commissioner of Police, and Goolam Hussain Peer Mahomed is charged before the Magistrate of Surat with being found in possession of forged notes and also with committing forgery.

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

IN addition to the Volunteer Inter-Company match for a cup worth about Rs. 500, the council of the N. I. R. A has arranged three matches, in which our Volunteers may compete on any day or days between the 1st November and 25th December.

No. 1.—SKIRMISHING SWEEPSTAKES.

Terms—any Government Military Rifle and ammunition. Targets, 3rd class, military; scoring, regulation; dress, any; entrance, Rs. 1 for N. C. officers and men; Rs. 5 for officers. Distance of firing point from target 200 yards; time 3 minutes.

A post to be placed 50 yards behind the firing point. Each competitor to be in any position at firing point; ammunition in pouch or packet; action closed. At the word "commence" he will fire two rounds, then with rifle *unloaded* run round the post back to the firing point, carrying his rifle and ammunition with him, then load and fire two more rounds, round the post again, and so on, until "time" is called, when the total hits will be signalled and target washed out.

Number of entries for each man unlimited. Thirty prizes varying in value, from 10 per cent. of the entrances to 1 per cent.

No. II.—VOLLEY COMPETITION.

Prize 1st (Major Mackinnon's Cup)	Rs. 100
" 2nd " "	" 50
" 3rd " "	" 25

To be competed for by a section of 12 men from the same company. Entrance Rs. 6 for each section. Government rifles and ammunition targets, words of command, and scoring regulation. Distance 500 yards; dress any, but with waist belt and pouch.

Position and arrangement of section, any. When the section commander has arranged his section, actions of rifles closed and rifles unloaded, the word "commence" will be given. "Time" will be called after two minutes, when the firing will cease, targets be examined, and points registered. Ricochets to be counted as direct hits.

No. III.—THE VOLUNTEER CONTEST.

Government Martini-Henry rifles only, and Government ammunition. Distances, 7 shots at 200 yards, standing; 7 shots at 500 yards, any position; regulation targets, one sighting shot at each distance. 24 prizes, varying from the bronze medal with Rs. 100 to Rs. 10, or Rs. 600 in all. Entrance Rs. 2, unlimited in number, but a Volunteer can take only one prize.

BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday last, the 4th inst. Present Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. White, R. E., Vice-President, in the chair; Surgeon, General W. G. Hunter; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Mr. K. R. Kama; Mr. Kashinath T. Telang; Mr. F. Mathew; Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta; Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik; Mr. Thakurdass Atmaram; Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; Mr. James Macdonald; Mr. Sadashiv V. Dhurandar; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajee; Mr. Jehangier Barjorjee Vatcha; Mr. J. Janni; Rev. H. C. Squires; Rev. A. C. Grieve; Mr. Annandrao Bhaskerjee; Mr. Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotewal; Captain J. Dixon; Mr. C. E. Crawley; and Mr. W. M. Wood, Honorary Secretary. Visitors—Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, Baboo Sham Charan Law, and Mr. James Burgess.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary mentioned that the inscription stone spoken of in the minutes has since arrived from Chiplun, also he had been asked to state that the technical memorandum, describing the sand-stone specimen placed before last meeting was written by Mr. E. Lyon, of the Nizam's P. W. D.

The following gentlemen were then balloted for and elected members of the Society:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S. and Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Society's Government paper:—Captain H. Morland, I. N., Mr Atmaram Pandurang, G G M C, and Mr C E Fox, M A.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha then made the following remarks on a Portuguese inscription, forwarded by Mr. P. Falle (of the Marine Survey):—The inscription is in Portuguese, found by Mr. Falle amongst the ruins of the once famous city of Chaul, about 30 miles to the south of Bombay, on the Coast. The letters are cut in so clumsy a fashion as to betray both the carelessness and ignorance of the engraver, who was most probably an illiterate mason. It is mangled and mutilated, some words are abbreviated without any order or system, while others run into each other. In the second half of the seventeenth century even epigraphy seems to have declined in India with the general decay of the Portuguese rule in the East. In more prosperous times the inscription would have run thus:—

ESTAFOR TALEZA
MANDOUFA ZER O
V. R. DAIN DIAD
FELI PEMAS-
CARENHAS APETI-
TORIO DO CAPITAO DES-
TAPRACA CRISTOVAO
D'AEREU EAZEVEDO
SENDO CAPITAO DECHA-
UL FERNAO DE MIRAN-
DA E MARIOES EM OU-
TUBRO DE 1650. ACA
BADA EM JUNHO 3
DE 1651.

The translation of the above into English is as follows:—"This fortress was commanded to be built by the Viceroy of India, Dat Filipe Mascarenhas, at the request of the Captain of the fortress (praca) Cristovas d'Abreues Azevedo, the Governor (or Captain) of Chaul being Fernas de Miranda e Marioes, in October of 1650. Finished (or completed) on the 3rd of June of 1651." D. Filippo Mascarenhas was the 26th Viceroy of India. He was appointed on the 10th April, 1644, arrived at Ceylon on the 10th December of the same year, and then took the reins of the Government of India in hand. About a year after this he took solemnly possession of his charge in the city of Goa in December, 1645. He left Goa for Portugal on the 31st May, 1651, and died on his way to Europe at Loanda in 1652. During his government the Portuguese rule in India declined considerably, as testified by the well-known traveller, Tavener, who was at Goa during his time.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Surgeon-General Hunter, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Falle and Dr. da Cunha.

Mr. Kassinath T. Telang said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I rise to put before you the motion of which a notice has been given in the circular calling the meeting to-day. Another motion which I have to propose is one which may include that which is down in the notice paper, and I will now shortly state the reasons upon which that motion is based. A short address has been prepared to be given this day to our distinguished visitor, Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, which states as briefly as was consistent with clearness, what his title is to election as an honorary member of this Society. I think I had better read the address to you in the first instance, so that it may remind us of the many services which Dr. Rajendralal has rendered to the cause of the Oriental researches in this country. The address runs as follows:—

"BABA RAJENDRALAL MITRA, L.L.D.

"Sir,—We, the members of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, have great pleasure in welcoming you to our city on the occasion of this your first visit to it. Though few of us have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, your name has been for a long time quite familiar to this Society, which has always held in high estimation your multifarious labours in the prosecution of these researches which form the main pursuit of our Society. The part you have taken both directly and indirectly in keeping up that extremey useful series published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bibliotheca Indica, your numerous and successful investigations into the Archæology and history of this country, two instalments of which have now been given to the world in the shape of your volumes on Buddha Gaya and on the Antiquities of Orissa, the very elaborate catalogues of the Sanskrit MSS. existing in your own Presidency which you have yourself prepared, and the catalogues of MSS. in other provinces which have been edited by you or published under your guidance and superintendence have long in the opinion of our Society justified the epithet of 'indefatigable' applied to you by a high authority. In addition to these labours you have written from time to time for the Asiatic Society of Bengal numerous shorter essays on subjects connected with the antiquities of this country which are fraught with interest alike to the scholar and the general reader. Such, in brief, are your claims to the high esteem and gratitude of our Society, and we are much pleased to have now the opportunity of expressing those feelings to you personally on the present occasion. In conclusion, sir, we trust you will permit us to do ourselves the honour to enrol your name among the honorary members of our Society."

You will have seen, gentlemen, from the address, which I have just now read, the various works which Dr. Rajendralal has during the course of upwards of a quarter of a century published in connection with the history and antiquities of this country. For upwards of a quarter of a century his name has been quite familiar to all who have had any connection with the pursuits in which he is so successful an enquirer of the pursuit of Oriental literature and antiquity. His performances in these departments of study have already familiarised his name all over the learned societies of Europe and America, and he has been elected an honorary member, and has received similar honours from various societies throughout Europe and America—(Applause.) We have not had the opportunity of recognising his services hitherto, but I think you will all agree with me that a suitable opportunity has now been presented by his visit to our city which we should particularly avail ourselves of to elect him one of our honorary members. These books, which you now see on the table, are some of those which he has given to the literary world. The greater portion of his works remains at present embodied in sundry and various volumes of the journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and also in papers contributed by him for these so many years past. Some of those volumes which we have on this table will sufficiently show the extent of labour they have cost him. I hold in my hand one volume of the notices of manuscripts which he has published. I may say from the opportunities which I have myself had of examining these notes from time to time that they are of the greatest importance to the study of Sanskrit literature. They are not merely lists of names of books, but contain considerable information about the contents of these books. Those who cannot go through the whole of these works are enabled to peruse them by means of the notes, which are useful guides of the contents of the work. You will, gentlemen, agree with me that the address which I have just now read, is one which the Society ought to adopt, and that Dr. Ragendralal is a gentleman who by his performances as well as his abilities has a claim on our recognition, and that recognition can take no other better form than that of electing him an honorary member of this Society. (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik said—I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition. In honouring Dr. Rajendralal this Society honours itself. Dr. Rajendralal has been to Bengal what the late Dr. Bhau Dajee was to Bombay and Western India—a diligent and indefatigable worker in the cause of antiquarian and scientific research. The address mentions a list of the various works he has written and the papers he has contributed to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. There is one point which my freind, Mr Kassinath, has alluded to, and with reference to which I wish to make one remark, that when the project was matured by the Government of India for the preparation and preservation of manuscripts of ancient Sanskrit literature, the Government of India selected Dr. Rajendralal for this duty in Bengal as they had selected Dr. Buhler in the case of this Presidency. The method adopted by Dr. Rajendralal in noticing these manuscripts was somewhat different from that adopted by Mr. Buhler, and it evinces considerable research. He gave the first and last verses of each work. He gave the facisimiles of most of the manuscripts showing the characters in which they were after the indigenous method written. Gentlemen, the study of Sanskrit literature is fast declining, and old *Pandits* are dying away without being replaced by a new race of *Pandits*—at all events it is yet to be shown that we have a new race of *Pandits* equal in literary powers to the old race that is fast dying away. Under this circumstance, I think that by the visit of a gentleman like Dr. Rajendralal we established a more intimate intercourse with the scholars of Bengal and Western India. As to the prospects of native scholarship I will read to you a passage from Professor Max Müller. He says:—"The intellectual life of India at the present moment is full of interesting problems. It is too much the fashion to look only at its darker sides, and to forget that such intellectual regeneration as we are witnessing in India are impossible without convulsions and failures. A new race of men is growing up in India, who have stepped, as it were, over a thousand years, and have entered at once on the intellectual inheritance of Europe. They carry off prizes at English schools, take their degrees in English Universities, and are in every respect our equals. They have temptations which we have not, and now and then they succumb; but we, too, have temptations of our own and we do not always resist. One can hardly trust one's eyes in reading their writings, whether in English or Bengali, many of which would reflect credit on our own Quarterlies. With regard to what is of the greatest interest to us, their scholarship, it is true that the old school of Sanskrit scholars is dying out and much will die with it which we shall never recover; but a new and most promising school of Sanskrit students, educated by European professors, is springing up, and they will, nay, to judge from recent controversies, they have already become more formidable rivals to our own scholars. The Essays of Dr. Bhau Daji whom, I regret to say, we have lately lost by death, on disputed points in Indian archæology and literature, are most valuable. The indefatigable Rajendral Mitra is rendering most excellent service in the publications of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, and he discusses the theories of European Orientalists, with all the ease and grace of an English Reviewer. The Rajah of Besmah, Giriprasadasinha, has just finished his magnificent edition of the White Yajur-Veda. The Sanskrit books published at Calcutta by Taranatha and others form a complete library, and Taranatha's new dictionary of the Sanskrit language will prove most useful and valuable. The editions of Sanskrit texts published at Bombay by Professor Bhandarkar, Shankar Pandurang Pandit, and others, need not fear comparison with the best works of European scholars." The admission of Dr. Rajendralal as a honorary member of this Society would be a link, a living link, between the scholars of Eastern Bengal and of this Presidency. (Applause.) I therefore say that in doing honour to him we do honour to our Society. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in support of the proposition, remarked that in this morning's paper we are spoken of as in these days being "drenched with distinctions." It is said that Afghan and Zulu celebrities are swarming all over English society; therefore he thought one thing that a Society like this can do, is to see that the scholar and the student are not forgotten. We cannot confer upon Dr. Rajendralal a C.B., or a C.S.I., or a G. C. S. I., but they had great pleasure in electing him which it was in their power to do, an honorary member of this Society. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously amidst hearty applause.

The Chairman then formally informed Dr. Rajendralal that he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Dr. Rajendralal Mitra then said—Mr. Chirman and gentlemen,—I feel deeply thankful to you for the honour which you have done me. It is one which I had never calculated upon and never expected. When I started from home I expected to see many things here. I expected to see the first city in India: I expected to see some of the finest buildings that have been erected in the course of the present century: I expected to see men deeply engaged in commercial and literary pursuits. I was well aware that in every sense of the word, Bombay was to be compared with another very large city in the world: it is the New York of India. I have been fully satisfied that in calling it the New York of India I simply tell what is but the bare truth. I expected to see, likewise, a great deal of sympathy from those who are of my religion. But I did not expect that they would all join so heartily with gentlemen of different nation and religions in according me the warm welcome which I have now received at your hands. There was a time, sir, far before the commencement of true history, when there lived a family, a very prosperous and thriving family, which was after a time divided into different branches by some discord or others. One of the branches finding home no longer comfortable, sallied forth to seek their fortune in the Far West. Some of the members of the family at home thought that the system of worship they followed was not the proper one, and objects to animal sacrifices and fermented beverages. Religion was the greatest cementer of mankind, as also the most potent element of discord. They quarrelled with those who did not agree with them, and one branch proceeded to the south-west and another to the south-east. Of these three branches, each of which formed a great nation, one is worthily represented by you, Mr. Chairman, and the other two by my Parsee and Hindu friends. (Applause.) By some curious irony of fate those who quarrelled with their cousins on account of differences of opinion regarding ritual observances and to forsake the family home, were the first to come to this country to find shelter here, from religious persecution; and they are the most thriving population of Bombay. The Hindus then held forth the right hand of fellowship and have kindly received them, and they live well and happily together. In course of time another nation, but under different circumstances, have come to this country; and now the three branches of the old Aryan race have again united in this land. I have now before me the representatives of all the three nations: they do not meet here as enemies, but as kind friends anxious to take each other by the right hand of fellowship. (Applause.) The best proof of that I have this day derived by the kind manner in which you have accorded your right hand to me. Our object here is the cultivation of literature, to ransack the blotted pages of the past, and find some clue to unravel the tangled skin of forgotten history. It is the duty of societies like this to try to explain the badly written and scarcely decipherable inscriptions and coins which puzzle an antiquarian for years and years. It is for you to explain what ancient coins mean, and what ancient inscriptions mean. To the honour of the English nation the first society of this description, which has for its object the cultivation of the ancient history of India, was the Asiatic Society of Bengal, established about a century ago. It has done an immense deal of good. No society of an equal standing can be compared with the amount of good that this Asiatic Society of Bengal has done in its way, and the pages of its numerous publications bear ample testimony of energy, activity, and successful work. A few years after, in the first decade of this century, some earnest men founded a society in this city under the name of Literary Society. Subsequently it became a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, but whether as Literary Society or Asiatic Society it has done an immense deal of good, as will be witnessed from the volumes of its journals. Among the roll of your great men, who will be long remembered for their zeal, assiduity, and high ability in explaining some of the records of the past, were Elphinstone, McIntosh, Haug, and Wilson. Fitly were they associated with many other distinguished scholars who have done great honour to the English name in this country as pioneers in the untrodden field of Indian literature. I hope that the Hindus and Parsees of this town will follow in the wake of their illustrious and elder cousins, and try to do likewise. (Applause.) You have mentioned in kind terms the little services which I have been able to render to Indian literature and Indian antiquities. I am afraid, sir, that your kindness and sympathy for me has induced you to estimate and value my services in a manner which I do not deem myself so worthy of. (No, No.) I shall not, with false modesty, say that I have not tried to do my best in my humble way to discharge the duty I owe to my countrymen. Recently a list was made out that showed that I have issued sixty-one volumes in the course of my literary life of about thirty years. (Applause.) But a great many of these volumes are mere catalogues, recording the names of ancient manuscripts forming an index to their contents. These are not the works for which I should deserve the high honour which you have done me by enrolling me amongst your honorary members. The list of honorary members contains some of the most distinguished names in the annals of Oriental scholarship, and I feel deeply and profoundly thankful for the honour you have done me by placing me in the same list along with such illustrious names. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman then said the business of the meeting was finished.

THE OCCUPATION OF KABUL: LIFE IN CAMP.

(*From Pioneer's Special Correspondent.*)

CAMP, SIAH SUNG, Oct. 25.

OUR lines are cast in pleasant places just at present; for, apart from the political puzzle which some of us study, and which I have already tried to explain, there is nothing to disturb our equanimity. We have a high and dry encamping-ground, from which we can wander down at our leisure, either citywards, to explore the mysteries of Kabul and ponder over the Bala Hissar now rapidly being cleared out; or else down into the Kabul plain, to exercise our horses on the racecourse, or over the water-channels which everywhere intersect the fields. The view on every side is an impressive one, for the mountains which keep watch and ward over Kabul are very picturesque, rising abruptly from the fields below, and seeming to shut us out securely from the petty world beyond. News of that outer world has been very scant of late, and it is with ill-concealed impatience that many of us turn eastward to where the Khurd Kabul and Jugdulluck Hills hide the long valley up which the Khyber column is crawling with tortoise slowness. There comes no heliographic flash down to cheer us, and one might as well consult the impassable Hindu Koosh itself. But there is a pleasanter outlook westwards. Through the gorge in rear of the city we catch a glimpse of the Chardeh Valley, a very Eden of fertility, and in the far back-ground is the high range of mountains forming the sky-line towards distant Turkestan, over which we have gorgeous sunsets that more than atone for the chilliness which creeps over Siah Sung ridge as the day closes. We have the sharp air of the early morning to brace us for routine work that must be gone through, and such genial warmth all day as to make the shade of our tight little tents seem almost superfluous. Whatever of cold and discomfort there may be in store for us, we are comfortable enough now, though perhaps the air bites shrewdly at midnight to the sentry at his post. His outlook is chiefly for thieves who may think there is *loot* to be got in our camp, but we seem to have frightened the people into honesty, for robberies are unknown. Our camp is thronged with petty traders, and in convenient spots are little bazaars for our soldiers and camp-followers, to whom they are a rare boon. Fruit in abundance is exposed most temptingly: grapes, apples, pears, and pomegranates being sold so cheaply that a few pice will buy sufficient to satisfy even a soldier's appetite; while melons of a flavour and succulency almost unknown to us poor dwellers in Hindustan are piled together in profusion. The usual curry-stuffs and native delicacies are ranged alongside these edibles; and occasionally some delicious beetroot or a gigantic cabbage nestling in a heap of bright-skinned onions tempts a *khansamah* doing his day's marketing to halt and haggle in a lordly manner until a fair bargain is struck. The Afghan "coster" is not an easy animal to deal with, for he has learnt the value of our rupees, and is determined to make the most of the present opportunity. In our canvas streets there is all day long a busy stream of men and boys eagerly selling wares from the city and surrounding villages, and if so inclined we could spend hours in making casual purchases. In the early morning villagers with their simple produce of fowls, ducks, pigeons, eggs, jars of milk and clotted cream—the latter particularly good—some sauntering in and pass away their time in intently gazing at our strange freaks in the way of early tubs or substantial breakfasts. Their livestock slung across their shoulders or carelessly carried head downwards appears quite a secondary consideration until they are pounced upon, by some bon vivant who thinks life is not worth living if it is merely to be sustained by commissariat rations—now, alas! minus their redeeming feature of wholesome rum. Once the villager sees a bargain may be made, he wakes up suddenly to the fact of having something to sell, and in the patois of the country explains the number of rupees or annas he requires. That he does not get them need scarcely be said, as his first prices are exorbitant; but after some pantomimic action, or by calling in the aid of some Pathan sepoy near at hand, terms are arranged, and with the silver bits stowed away mysteriously in his waistcloth the innocent native wends his way to another part of the camp, there to dispose of more of his stock. When he has got rid of his little store he does not, as a conscientious husbandman should, go quietly home, but hangs about our tents with a face full of enquiry and amazement. He pushes his curiosity at times almost to impertinence, perhaps with the philanthropic idea of giving us a few wrinkles as to the proper mode of living in this part of the world; but at the first sharp word "he moves on" a few paces, and turns his attention to some other feature of our local life. That he is poor and strictly dishonest there can be no reasonable doubt; but his poverty will pass away if we stay long at Kabul, and his dishonesty will be covered with the cloak of simplicity as long as military law prevails. This class of peasant who comes into our midst is not of the usual blood-thirsty Afghan type; and he comes, too, without arms, for our proclamation against carrying weapons is now widely known, and whatever he may be in his native heath, when his tribe is on the war-path, he looks inoffensive enough now.

Among our other visitors are the Hazaras, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, as they have been called, of all Afghanistan. Their Mongol type of face, beardless and with the true slanting eyes of their race, is noticeable at once among the Jewish-looking Afghans whom they serve so well. Sun-burnt, and with many coats of dirt upon them, they look the real labourers of the land; and as their stalwart backs are generally bent under heavy loads of firewood or huge sacks of forage, it can be seen they are no drones. They are always very intent upon their work, never loitering or wonder-struck; and in this respect they resemble the Goorkhas. They are good-humoured and happy enough, and any stray salutation cast to them is always answered by a smile and a nod of their felt-crowned heads, as if kindness was too rare not to be acknowledged. Sometimes their burdens are very different from those just mentioned, for they come staggering in with a score of matchlocks or Enfield rifles on their backs which their village mullicks have sent in to be bought up and destroyed by the Sirkar. This bringing in of arms has become quite a feature of camp life, it being by no means unusual to meet a file of these men, each laden with the guns that are to be given up. They are thrown down and counted by soldiers told off for the duty, and the idlers from the city gather round to stare at our contemptuous examination of the weapons. As most of the guns are loaded and even double-loaded, it is somewhat risky to meddle with them; but curiosity prompts us to look down muzzles and cocok triggers in a most reckless way. The Sniders are safe enough to handle as the breech can be opened and any cartridge withdrawn; but with the others it is different. Tower-marked Enfields rest side by side with the old two-grooved Brunswick rifle; while Kabul-made smooth-bores and imitation Enfields are mixed with jhezails and the "Brown Bess" the Indian Government gave away so lavishly in the days of their foolishness. We are destroying these ... lock, stock, and barrel—except in the case of such Sniders as seem really serviceable. The Afghan Snider is by no means a badly-made weapon, and the cartridges from the Bala Hissar arsenal are equally good. The latter are of the kind known as solid drawn, with strong bases, and if recapped can be used several times with perfect safety. Where machinery and skilled mechanics are scarce, this is, of course, a great consideration. We do not get many cartridges delivered up, and it seems a pity that a small price was not fixed upon powder and lead so as to make disarmament more complete. There are thousands of good rifles still scattered over the country, in the hands of the Amir's soldiers; and, in the future, ammunition will be greatly in request now that the Bala Hissar has fallen into our hands. A few swords, bayonets, and knives, have come in, but they are of no account. We have received over 3,000 rifles and guns of the different kinds mentioned, and more will, perhaps, be given up.

Far removed from the villagers and the Hazaras are the more pretentious city traders, who bring poshteens, furs, native-cloth, chineware, old coins, Bokhara silks, Persian carpets, jewellery, and precious stones for sale. They are mostly Kizil-Bashes and Kabul-born Hindus, many of whom have travelled far and have seen most of the cities of Central and Western Asia. As traders they are as keen as Jew pedlars; as visitors they make themselves as much at home as our intimate friends. To bargain with them is an exercise in chicanery that would quicken the wits of a Shylock to listen to their soft flattery as they extol the benefits of British rule is to believe that we are the first race in the world. The chicanery is glossed over and hidden by the soothing praises of our benevolence, and the crimson-turbaned Kizil-Bash or caste-marked Hindu, who has sat himself on our stool or squatted in our tent is enriched accordingly. We buy furs that would cost us less in Peshawar, and silks that, perhaps, have never seen a Bokhara loom, and think we have done well in our bargaining; whereas, most likely, the worthy traders have netted excessive profits. It is the old story of our rupees filling the coffers of the people we have come among as conquerors, and of our pride forbidding us to acknowledge it. And yet we enjoy the chaffering with these rascals, and find an amusement in making them turn out their pockets. From one will be produced a rare fox-skin; from another a Russian tea-cup and saucer (made in England, but stamped with the Moscow dealer's name); from a third a little packet of diamonds or turquoises—the latter often of a beautiful colour, but marred by flaws. Then the rings on a man's finger are taken off and examined, the owner fixing a price that is almost prohibitive on each stone; or a curiosly-worked belt and pouch is taken off at our insistance, and appraised in the usual way. And so on to the end of the chapter. But Kizil-Bash or Hindu is more than a match for a Western Kafir; and one is tempted to believe that the Circassian is really played out so far as astuteness in trading goes. Perhaps we may be more successful in dealing with the genuine Afghan in the city bazaars which we are now beginning to visit.

Besides the mercenary bartering that wiles away our leisure, there is plenty of stir and excitement in our camp life. Mullicks and chiefs from a distance are met in little knots, seeking out the Political Officers, or waiting upon the Commissariat Officers to enter into contracts for food ...; gaily apparelled horsemen come to show off the paces of their Turcoman steeds; while ragged urchins on *yabus*, the strong ponies peculiar to the country, ride here and there in easy confidence, halting occasionally to exchange opinions on local affairs. Near the head-quarters of the 1st Brigade is quite a little horse-fair, where General Macpherson passes in review some hundreds of *yabus* daily, and purchases largely for transport purposes. The noisy chattering crowd is densest here, and the *yabu* fights are numerous, each pony choosing his nearest neighbour as a fit object of attack. Near by is the Amir's tent with its little cluster of attendants' palls about it, and a sentry from a guard of Europeans stationed over them pacing smartly to an fro. At times a few prisoners with an escort of sepoys are marched past on their way to the tent in head-quarters, where the Military Commission sits which is to try them; or on "execution days" a company of Europeans swings past with one or two men in their midst, and takes the path down the ridge to the Bala Hissar, where the gallows is waiting ready. On the circular bit of raised ground, at the western end of the head-quarters camp and overlooking the city, is a little party of signallers near a large brass field-piece captured at Sherpur, and now used as a time-gun. Their heliograph flashes up answeringly to one on the Bala Hissar ridge, which is speaking to Kushi, and we know that news is travelling to and from the Shutargardan. In the evening one of the bands plays on this natural band-stand around the flag-staff which is reared in the centre, and with the last strains of "God save the Queen" our day closes, the flag is furled, and we pass on to the warmth and comfort of our snug little tents. Beneath all this surface of visible camp life is the steady current of routine work which goes on unceasingly and smoothly, no outside [illegible] or disturbing agents. Our men are healthy and contented; their wounded comrades are doing well; supplies are coming in abundantly; and, looking down upon Sherpur, we see that warm winter quarters are being got ready; so all, apart from political questions, is rose-coloured.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Ulwar has telegraphed to Signor Peliti, the Simla *chef*, offering him a contract to cater for His Excellency the Viceroy and party during their stay at Ulwar, on their way down country.

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Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chillambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Julluader Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksur in Lahoul.
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.......Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.......Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund...."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit, in those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

BOMBAY SEASON.

FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS—
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N. B.—Especial rates for Photos in Ball Costume discontinued.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST UNPACKED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnutwood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.
Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusaphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.
Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent ever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.
Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.
English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.
"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.
This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.
Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S
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CREDIT. Rs. a.			CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY	Qts.	23 4
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CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggist and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW AND CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers, and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1879 PATTERN.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1879) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.)
Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.
DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.
IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Naval, Military, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 3 EACH.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he Respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right Against Falsehood and Fraud.
A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public Abroad, be Sold in the British Isles.
PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by DR. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of DR. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been Fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, (ENGRAVERS.) POONA: East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 33.)
INDIA—WEST COAST,
CALICUT.
BUOYS MARKING LIMITS OF FOUL GROUND.

THE Port Officer, Madras, notifies that two Black Buoys have been laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of foul ground.
Vessels must anchor in such a position that they will not swing inshore of these Buoys at any time.
By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 16th October 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos., 64, 747, 2737, & 827.
British Admiralty Charts, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot page 84.
Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15 a.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 405.
If this Notice is received on boardship the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
By Order of H. E. the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE Public are hereby informed, that the DHOND and MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC to and from all Stations between Dhond and Munmad on and from the 10th November.
A through Mixed Train will run daily between Dhond and Munmad and *vice versa*, and a second Local Mixed will also run between Dhond and Vambori and *vice versa* as under.

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	
Dhond...... Dep.	6 20	10 45	Munmad...... Dep.	6 15	—
Ahmednagar „	10 30	P. M. 3 15	Vambori ..... „	11 55	A. M. 8 20
Vambori...... „	11 55	4 28 arr	Ahmednagar „	P. M. 1 27	10
Munmad.... Arr.	P. M. 5 30	..	Dhond...... Arr.	5 5	P. M. 2 10

All Stations will book Goods and Coaching Traffic, except Horses and Carriages, through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages can only be booked to and from Ahmednagar Stations.
Refreshments will be provided at Dhond, Ahmednagar, and Munmad Stations
For further information see public Time Bills exhibited at Stations.
Information regarding Rates, &c., can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.
By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ahmednagar, 1st November 1879.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 20th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the 30th April, 1880.
The following exhibits the quantities, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.
1 Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.
2 Coompta Bunder about 1,600 do. do. do.
3 Honawar Bunder about 500 do. do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

BIDI TALUKA. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	BELGAUM TALUKA. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.
1 Khanapur Depôt.	1 Katgali Depôt.
2 Hemergah do.	2 Wagode do.
3 Sitawadeh do.	3 Kinieh do.
4 Gunji do.	4 Byloor do.
5 Watre do.	5 Hajgoli do.
6 Shiroli do.	6 Mawlungeh do.
7 Gotgali do.	7 Kitawade do.
8 Chapoli do.	8 Patne do.
9 Jamboti do.	9 Kalasgudeh do.
10 Kankumbi do.	10 Gulawadeh do.
11 Kongle do.	11 Wagotreh do.
	12 Oomgaum do.
	13 Bhogoli do.
	14 Chandgad do.
	15 Sundi do.
	16 Chinchani do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingorla bunder via the Ambolighat Road, excepting from 3 Depôts which are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.
1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôt, shown, or group of village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum.)
2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depots must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.
3. The Myrabolans or Hirdas must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bunders or Depôts they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.
For further particulars application may be made to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, addressed to Belgaum where also final offers may be sent.
W. PEYTON, Lieut-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp, Yellapur, Canara Districts, 28th October 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, TOILET and other BRUSHES, &c.
Indents for the above well-known Goods can be executed on exceptionally favourable terms by the undersigned.

FOR SALE. Rs. a.
PAUL RUINART CHAMPAGNE ....Qts. per doz. 40 0
Do. do. ....Pts. per 2 doz. 42 0
CANTRELL and COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE ....Qts. per doz. 4 0
CADE'S Do. do. .... per doz. 3 12
1 pair Hinck's Telephones ....Rs. 35 per pair.
1 „ Microphones .... „ 10 „
1 „ .... „ 7 „
2 Electric Bells .... „ 8 each
STIRLING & Co.,
No. 2, Dean Lane.

CARLTON WHISKEY.
11 years old. 5 years old.
Rs. 32 per doz. Rs. 28 per doz.
SHIPPED BY
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
London and Inverness.
For analysis and testimonials apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE,
SOLE AGENTS.
June 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

		Per Doz Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 0	Rs. 42 0
Heidsicks and Co.'s Dry Monopole	„	56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.			
Laubenheimer	Rs.	17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	„	18 0	„ 21 0
Liebfraumilch	„	23 0	..
Steinwein	„	23 0	..
Hochheimer	„	28 0	..
Ruedesheimer	„	28 0	„ 31 0
Marcobrunner	„	32 0	„ 35 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„	38 0	..
*BRANDY.			
Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac	Rs.	20 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * „	„	22 0	..
Fromy and Rogée's *** „	„	30 0	..
CLARETS. From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.			
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	„	18 0	„ 20 0
Chateau Leoville	„	20 0	..
Do. Lafitte	„	25 0	..
BEER.			
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 0	..
Norway Pale Ale	„	5 0	..
Kreuznacher Export Beer	„	6 8	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.			
Blutwurst	Rs.	13	8 per doz. tins.
Leberwurst	„	15 0	„
Gebratene Sausischer	„	19 8	„
Finest German Asparagus	„	24 0	„

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of Dr. A. F. DENNLER'S celebrated SWISS BITTERS from Alpine plants recommended by Medical Faculty against Indigestion and sufferings from Intermittent Fever.
Rs. 30 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.
„ 33 „ „ 2 „ Pints.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.
THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.
New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

CASSIPORE SUGAR.
CONTINUAL supplies of these PURE SUGARS in *patent waterproof bags* are kept at the Godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st White Finest Crystals..	10 lb. Bag,	Rs. 2-2	per Bag.
„	40 „	„ 8-4	„
„	80 „	„ 16-0	„
2nd White Small „	10 „	„ 2-0	„
Grainy Yellow	10 „	„ 1-10	„
Ditto	40 „	„ 6-2	„
Ditto	80 „	„ 12-2	„

Samples may be seen at the Office.
No order executed unless accompanied by Cash.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, &c.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Miscellaneous Petty Stores, Articles of Country produce, Kerosine Oil, &c, required by the Company for 12 months, from 1st January 1880.
Forms of Tenders may be obtained, samples seen, and further particulars learned upon application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
Sealed Tenders will be received if accompanied by a deposit as a guarantee of good faith of Rupees One Thousand in Cash or Government Paper by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th October 1879.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,
BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.
BEDSTEAD.
Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.
PERAMBULATORS.
Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.
LAMPS.
Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips, Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.
CROCKERY.
Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.
FURNITURE.
Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes), Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.
JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.
J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.
The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.
23rd September, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned most respectfully requests the favour of the Public to direct their attention to the following advertisement:—
That he has all sorts of DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY THINGS, newly arrived from England, FOR SALE, at moderate rates.
His rates are cheaper than those of others, and it is hoped that the Public will be kind enough to forward their orders at the undermentioned place which will be executed promptly.
MOTEE JUGJEEWAN & Co.,
No. 38, Esplanade Road, opposite to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.
P. S.—The shop will be opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 9 p.m.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works &c., &c.
All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.
N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 10, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
LOCAL BOARD.
W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.
ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.
Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.
Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.
REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.
Prospectuses on application.
KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS."
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies of shorter periods.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.
UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.
ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.
INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin... „	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY „	5,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	3,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£800,690
„ 1872 ....£816,385
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and alterative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.
In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.
☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head in the centre and the British Government stamp affixed.
** Agents.—TREACHER and Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

MEDICINAL FOOD—PANCREATIC EMULSION—is the only true food in CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES produced by enfeebled digestion, or hereditary causes.
MEDICINAL FOOD—PANCREATIC EMULSION supplies the special form of nutriment, in combination with the digestive agent required, and is therefore the
NATURAL FOOD FOR SUCH INVALIDS, Restoring strength, weight and appetite and counteracting the tendency to wasting diseases, &c.
SAVORY & MOORE, New Bond Street, London, from whom pamphlets, containing particulars and the highest Medical Testimonials and recommendations may be obtained, gratis, on application, and chemists, &c., everywhere.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high; has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.
A handsome black Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, up to great weight, regularly ridden, first charger R. H. A. Price Rs. 1,000.
A white Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15 2 high, a perfectly broken charger; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.
A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14 2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse Artillery charger. Rs. 500
A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hds. high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.
A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever hack and hunter; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness. Rs. 300.
A Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, very castey, carries 13 stone well is a splendid trotter, and gallops well. Rs. 450.
A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces; has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.
A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a pleasant lady's hack. Rs. 600.
An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. 650.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having pleased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on each line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any Period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.